
REPORT
ON THE
Administration of the Province of British Burmah
FOR
1865-66.

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the Province of British Burmah

FOR

1865-66.

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE Fifth Annual Report on British Burmah, though showing some progress in material prosperity, and, it is hoped, improvement in administration, has to include the events of a year which has been disastrous to the agricultural community. Within the eighteen months ending with the 30th of April 1866 it is estimated that not less than one hundred thousand head of cattle, buffaloes, and bullocks have died from disease. Such a severe loss has materially interfered with the anticipated extension of cultivation, which notwithstanding has considerably increased beyond that of the previous year. The loss must also to some extent impart a depressing influence even to future years. But notwithstanding this untoward event, which has caused a direct loss to the cattle-owners of not less than half a million sterling, the active industry of the people, rising in spite of misfortune, will be seen from the following Statistical Table. It exhibits the number of the population, the area of cultivation, the amount of the principal items of revenue demand, and the annual value of the trade during the five years that the Indo-Chinese Provinces have been united to form British Burmah. The Statement for the year under review shows that the exertions made to retrieve losses have not been unsuccessful. The area of cultivation for the year under review is estimated, as the complete Returns are not yet available. The details for the demand of revenue for the year 1865-66 as regards each separate division of the province will be found in the Appendix A.

General Statement showing
the progress of the Province.

YEARS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Area of cultivation.	Land revenue.	Customs.	Excise.	All other taxes.	Total imperial revenue.	Total local taxes and funds.	Total value of import and export trade by sea and land, including treasure.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1861-62	...	1,837,897	1,552,563	26,56,708	20,50,125	7,80,859	40,43,203	95,30,896	4,34,136	6,53,99,423
1862-63	...	2,020,684	1,654,258	27,74,874	19,42,563	7,69,764	88,81,705	93,68,906	4,35,595	6,16,24,147
1863-64	...	2,062,041	1,708,076	28,36,391	17,29,595	7,22,801	40,65,562	93,54,349	5,19,270	7,04,90,252
1864-65	...	2,198,180	1,767,063	28,31,716	20,54,350	8,19,092	45,95,433	1,03,00,620	6,94,059	10,34,17,338
1865-66	...	2,278,049	1,817,093	29,64,629	19,10,725	8,42,662	43,05,306	1,00,23,322	8,74,478	10,74,63,317

NOTE.—The area for 1865-66 is estimated.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL—CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. In previous Reports it has been stated that the Courts constituted in British Burmah for the administration of civil justice consist of Recorder's Courts under Act XXI. of 1863 at the Seaport towns of Rangoon and Maulmain; of Courts of Small Causes under the same Act at the same ports; and of Courts of six classes for the several districts and interior towns of the province established under Act I. of 1863.

The numbers of Courts of each class under the latter Act are as follows :—

Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	1
Commissioners	...	...	...	3
Deputy Commissioners	...	...	...	12
Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class	...	...	...	20
Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class, or Tseekays	...	...	...	10
Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class, or Myookes	...	...	...	70

3. In the Courts of the Recorder there was a considerable increase in the number of suits instituted and disposed of during 1865 as compared with the previous year. The Returns for the towns of Rangoon and Maulmain are shown together :—

Number of suits instituted and disposed of in Recorder's and Small Cause Courts.

<i>Instituted—</i>		1864.	1865.
Original suits	...	389	411
All other suits	...	350	438
<i>Disposed of—</i>			
Original suits	...	349	281
All other suits	...	330	442

In the Court of Small Causes the result for each town separately is as follows :—

RANGOON.

<i>Instituted—</i>		1864.	1865.
Original suits	...	1,424	2,114
All other suits	...	84	551
<i>Disposed of—</i>			
Original suits	...	1,379	2,007
All other suits	...	79	554

MAULMAIN.

<i>Instituted—</i>		1864.	1865.
Original suits	...	1,446	2,523
All other suits	...	273	1,227
<i>Disposed of—</i>			
Original suits	...	1,366	2,436
All other suits	...	265	1,224

4. In the Recorder's Courts there were instituted during 1865 38 suits connected with immovable property and 373 connected with movable property.

In the Courts of Small Causes there were four suits connected with immovable property and 4,633 connected with movable property.

5. The average duration occupied in the investigation of suits disposed of by the Recorder was as follows:—

RANGOON.				Month.	Days.
1864	...	...	...	0	19
1865	...	...	...	1	2
MAULMAIN.					
1864	...	...	...	0	18
1865	...	...	...	1	16

In the Courts of Small Causes the time occupied was—

RANGOON.				Month.	Days.
1864	...	...	...	0	7
1865	...	...	...	0	8
MAULMAIN.					
1864	...	...	...	0	10
1865	...	...	...	0	13½

Remarks by the Recorder. With reference to the duration of suits the Recorder observes:—

"The Returns show a slight increase in the average duration of suits in consequence of my having reduced the number of Sessions held in each town.

"This is, of course, to be regretted, but the personal inconvenience of a change of residence twice in the month was very great, and much time was profitlessly consumed in the repeated transits."

6. The total value of suits instituted in the Courts of the Recorder and the Small Cause Courts was in—

1864	...	...	...	Rs. 14,21,628
1865	...	...	...	Rs. 17,43,678

7. The value of Stamps on plaints and law papers filed during the two years in these Courts was as follows:—

1864	...	...	...	Rs. 47,193
1865	...	...	...	Rs. 62,841

From these Returns it is evident that the number of cases coming before these Courts is gradually increasing.

The value of the stamps filed in the cases during the past year has about covered the expenses of the Courts.

8. In all the Courts, whether those of the Recorder's or in those of the Commission established under Act I. of 1863, all evidence is recorded solely by the presiding Judge in his own vernacular language. Pleadings and documents filed in the Commission Courts may be either in English or Burmese, at the option of the parties.

9. In the year 1865 the total number of cases instituted and brought from the previous year in all the Commission Courts, except the Chief Court, was as follows :—

Appeals and second appeals	...	...	...	1,559
Original regular suits	...	...	...	17,820
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	7,091
Total,				<u>26,470</u>

The number disposed of and pending at the end of the year was—

	No. disposed of.	No. pending.
Appeals and second appeals	1,427	133
Original regular suits	17,496	324
Miscellaneous suits	7,044	47
Total,	<u>25,967</u>	<u>503</u>

10. The total value of property in litigation during the year in the Courts of the Commission amounted to Rupees 16,31,481, and the value of stamps filed therein to Rupees 82,276.

11. Of the original regular suits disposed of, being 17,496 in number, the following is the proportion in which they were tried and dealt with :—

Decided on their merits	...	...	63 per cent.
Rejected or dismissed in default	...	...	17 do.
Compromised	...	...	15 do.
Decreed ex parte	...	...	5 do.

Of all original regular cases before the Courts during the year, 98 per cent. were disposed of before the close of the year.

12. The general nature of the litigation in the Commission Courts will be seen from the following Statement of the original suits instituted during 1865 :—

I.—SUITS CONNECTED WITH IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

	No. of Suits.
1. Houses	185
2. Lands	929
3. Mortgages	63
4. Fisheries	51
5. Inheritance	89
6. Other cases	640
	<u>1,967</u>

II.—SUITS NOT CONNECTED WITH IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

	No. of Suits.			
1. Debt	5,465
2. Damages for breach of contract, or loss or injury to property	1,178
3. Damages for personal injury or wrong	1,339
4. Marriage and divorce	1,831
5. Inheritance	185
6. Other cases	5,466
Total,				17,421

Appeals from each class of Judge. 13. The total number of regular appeals from each class of officers was—

From Deputy Commissioners to Commissioners ...	9
From Assistant Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners	33
From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade, to Deputy Commissioners	40
From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Grade (Teeekays), to Deputy Commissioners	589
From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade (Myookes), to Deputy Commissioners	831
Total,	1,495

The proportion in which appeals from each class of Courts were decreed, or otherwise dealt with by the superior Courts, was as follows :—

	From Deputy Commissioners' Court to the Commissioners.	From Assistant Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners.	From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade, to Deputy Commissioners.	From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Grade (Teeekays), to Deputy Commissioners.	From Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade (Myookes), to Deputy Commissioners.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Judgment confirmed, including appeals rejected	77.77	48.49	55	49.14	41.70
Judgment modified or reversed .....	.....	27.27	20	34.19	30.25
Otherwise disposed of ... ..	.....	15.15	10	11.17	8.54
Pending	22.22	9.09	15	5.50	9.75

It will be observed from this Statement that the lower Courts of original jurisdiction, the Tsekays and Myookes, have a greater proportion of their judgments reversed or modified than the other similar Courts. The Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Class have a smaller proportion of their decisions reversed than the Assistant Commissioners.

14. In the Court of the Chief Commissioner there were 17 special appeal cases and 34 miscellaneous cases for trial during the year. Of these, 15 special appeals and 28 miscellaneous cases were disposed of. Among the special appeals three were rejected, six were decided in favour of special appellant, and six of special respondent. This shows a larger proportion of decisions reversed in cases brought to trial than appeared in the Table of Appeals from the Courts below the Deputy Commissioners. The average duration of a special appeal before the Chief Court was three months and seven days, and of a miscellaneous case one month.

Appeals in the Court of the Chief Commissioner.

SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

15. In this Section it is proposed to remark upon the administration of justice in the Criminal Courts, while the prevalence of crime, the measures taken to prevent or repress it, and the success which attended those measures, will be treated of under the head of Police.

Section what to contain.

16. The Court of the Recorder is a Court of Session and of Appeal for the towns of Rangoon and Maulmain. On commitment it takes cognizance of all offences charged against European British subjects throughout British Burmah, except for offences punishable with death.

Recorder's Courts.

17. The Criminal Courts presided in by Magistrates of the district and subordinate Magistrates, European and Asiatic, of the two classes, established under the Code of Criminal Procedure, are 115 in number. There are also three Courts of Sessions and one Chief Criminal Court.

Magistrates and Sessions Courts.

18. In all these Courts the evidence is recorded by the Judge or Magistrate in his own vernacular language, that is, either in English or in Burmese.

Evidence how recorded.

19. The following is a summary of the results of criminal trials in the several Magistrate's Courts during the year:—There were 30,164 persons under trial on bailable offences against 29,729 in the previous year. Of these 19,127, or 63 per cent., were either convicted or committed to the Sessions; the rest were either acquitted or otherwise disposed of, except 78 persons, who were still under trial at the close of the year.

Result of criminal trials on bailable offences.

20. In non-bailable offences 4,982 persons were under trial against 5,239 in the year 1864. Of these 2,999 were convicted or committed to the Sessions; 1,578, or 38 per cent. of the whole, were acquitted; the remainder, being 105, were otherwise disposed of, or were under trial at the close of the year.

Non-bailable offences.

21. These results show an improvement in the administration of criminal justice during the year. The total of persons under trial at the close of the year in all the District Courts was not more than 0.30 per cent.

Results favourable.

22. There were 16,981 cases brought to trial. Of these 8,864, or more than one-half, were decided in one day, and 15,390, including the above 8,864, within one week: 260 cases were pending for more than a month; the extreme limit of those decided during the year being four months. This is a large number to be so long pending, but the delay was from various causes unavoidable.

Number of cases and time occupied in trying them.

23. In the cases brought to trial there were examined 30,652 witnesses, of whom 26,811 were discharged after one day's detention; only 93 were detained more than one week. The result is satisfactory.

Witnesses.

24. In the cases brought before the Sessions Courts 104 persons were under trial. Of these 73 were convicted, 21 were acquitted, five either died or were otherwise disposed of, and five were still under trial at the close of the year.

Sessions trials.

25. Before the Sessions Courts, as Courts of Appeal, there were 186 cases. Of these 23 were rejected; in 103 cases the sentences of the lower Courts were confirmed; in 20 they were modified; and in 30 they were reversed. These results are favourable to the lower Courts. Three cases were transferred and seven were still pending at the close of the year.

Appeals.

26. The effect of the Whipping Act was as follows:—124 persons were flogged in lieu of other punishment; 35 persons in lieu of, and in addition to, other punishment on a second conviction; 21 juvenile offenders.

Whipping Act.

27. The persons convicted by the Sessions Court were sentenced as follows:—

Sentences by Sessions Court.

Death ...	...	...	...	...	14
Transportation for life	...	...	...	...	23
Other minor punishments	...	...	...	...	37
					<hr/>
Total,					73
					<hr/>

Of the 14 sentences of death passed, only eleven reached the Chief Court before the close of the year. In nine instances the sentences of death were confirmed; one was commuted to transportation for life; one case was still pending at the close of the year consequent on doubts which had arisen as to the soundness of the prisoner's mind.

28. On the whole the administration of criminal justice in British Burmah is in a satisfactory state. In cases tried by British Officers, even those for the pettiest offences, the whole evidence is recorded in the English language, and the record is almost always brief and well arranged. The rules of procedure and of evidence are, generally

Administration of criminal justice satisfactory.

speaking, carefully attended to. The results of appeals and of commitments to the Sessions Courts testify to the sound character of the findings and sentences. The Burmese and Karen Subordinate Magistrates still in too many instances show a want both of method and of knowledge of procedure: pains are taken to instruct them in their duty.

29. There is only one Honorary Magistrate in the interior of the country in British Burmah, Doctor J. W. Mountjoy, in the District of Akyab; he has done good service during the year, and is favourably mentioned by the Commissioner. The Honorary Magistrates at the seaport towns have not tried any criminal cases during the year.

Honorary Magistrates.

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

30. In this Section it is intended to treat of the prevalence of crime during the year 1865 as compared with previous years, and to remark upon the success or failure of the Police in dealing with crime and with those suspected as offenders.

31. During the year the composition of the Police has been the same as heretofore. In the seaport towns, where Indians and other foreigners form the majority of the population, the Constables are chiefly Asiatic foreigners; at the large military stations and towns of the interior the force is composed either of Indians or Burmese, as local circumstances appear to demand; along the frontiers Burmese alone are employed. The Rural Police, or Village Goungs, is composed exclusively of natives of the province, Burmans or Karens.

32. The Regular Constabulary, whether for the chief towns, where the cost is borne by the municipal funds, or for the country generally, has remained of the same strength as before, except that a temporary addition to the force was made in the District of Amherst during a portion of the year. This was required on account of dangerous banditti which existed on the Siamese border, and which had made incursions into the British Territory.

Temporary increase.

Numbers.

33. The numbers of all grades and the cost for the past two years have been as follows:—

		1864.		1865.	
		Number of all ranks.	Cost.	Number of all ranks.	Cost.
			Rupces.		Rupces.
Regular Constabulary	...	5,169	10,43,188	5,483	11,20,876.
Village Constabulary	...	945	1,13,400	945	1,13,400
Municipal Constabulary (paid by the towns)	...	523	91,960	523	91,960
Total	...	6,637	12,48,548	6,951	13,26,236

34. During the year the following Police Force was raised for service at the Settlement of Port Blair on the Andaman Islands :—

Police for Port Blair.

Men of all ranks	...	...	...	209
Cost	...	...	...	Rs. 54,420

But only the cost for a portion of the year was required.

35. In the remarks upon the statistics of crime for the year which follow, the offences which occurred at the Settlement of Port Blair will not be included. Crimes at Port Blair excluded. That being a penal settlement, to which convicts are transported from all parts of India, it appears proper to separate all criminal and other Statements referring thereto from those of British Burmah.

36. From the first occupation of British Burmah the most prevalent crime has been that kind of gang robbery termed dacoitee. This resulted partly from the predatory disposition of the people and partly from the encouragement and protection given to robbers under the former Government by local officials as long as they carried on their depredations in other jurisdictions, and not in the territory ruled by the protecting authority. In Pegu gang robbery was especially rife consequent on the confusion which arose during the year of occupation and the disturbed state of portions of the country for the two following years. In Amherst, the most northern district of Tenasserim, gang robbery became in later years very prevalent from the immigration of Shans, Karennees, and Tounghthoos, tribes coming from the north. These people used to accompany the ordinary caravans of traders, and then find opportunities for committing depredations. When the new Police was established in 1861 the crime of dacoitee, though much reduced, was still very frequent: since that year it has been gradually diminished. The character of the crime also has undergone a change: except on the frontiers, the gangs are no longer armed with fire-arms, and are no longer formidable from their numbers.

37. The following Table exhibits the number of each variety of this crime committed during the last three years :—

		Number of Cases.					
		1862.		1864.		1865.	
Dacoitee with murder	...	11	...	14	...	6	
Dacoitee with grievous hurt	...	4	...	10	...	11	
Dacoitee	...	137	...	122	...	106	

38. The relative numbers of these crimes with reference to the population may ordinarily be accepted as a standard from which to judge of the state of the country and the diminution in the numbers of each variety as an indication of the efforts of the Police to repress this formidable crime in past years by the capture of notorious leaders or otherwise. It may, indeed, be thought that for a population of about two and a quarter millions the number of dacoitees is still large. But when it is considered that the frontier lies along a line of nearly one thousand miles of foreign territory, that the line for the most part

Difficulty of repressing dacoitee.

runs over an intricate hilly country, thickly wooded and inhabited either by fierce predatory tribes, or, within the Burmese Territory, by those whose poverty prompts them to look with a longing eye to the richer homesteads within British Territory, the difficulties to be encountered in rooting out this evil will be readily acknowledged.

39. In the Report for last year it was observed that the Police

had been everywhere successful in dealing with dacoites, except in the District of Amherst.

During the year under review there has been a marked improvement in that district. This has been brought about chiefly by the death of a well-known leader of the Tounghoo tribe, killed while resisting capture by the Police, and by the arrest of several of his gang. In Pegu also, a well known outlaw, of Talaing race, having much influence from his name and family connections, and who for years had lurked in the tangled forest of the delta of the Irrawaddy, was at last captured, tried, and executed. It may now be concluded that the larger bands of robbers have all been broken up, and that those which exist beyond the frontier alone remain armed and in force.

40. The Burmese Government has taken active measures for

Measures adopted by Foreign Governments.

restraining bands of robbers from entering British Territory. On the Siamese border the country is so rough, and there are such vast uninhabited wastes far from the seat of Government, that the Siamese Government has great difficulty in making its authority felt; but the late readjustment of the frontier line will tend to render this task easier to both Governments.

41. In murder cases there has been a very considerable increase.

Increase in murder cases.

This will occasionally occur from uncontrollable circumstances. The following are the numbers shown in the Returns for the last three years:—

		Number of Cases.					
		1863.	1864.	1865.			
Murder	...	47	...	39	...	52	

Of the cases which occurred in 1865, in sixteen the murderers have been prosecuted to conviction; in three the accused have been found insane; in three cases the accused persons died or escaped before trial; six cases were still pending; and in ten cases the accused persons were acquitted; in fourteen cases there were no arrests. This is a considerable improvement upon the results of last year. On the whole the action of the Police in detecting murderers may be considered successful.

Cases of robbery.

42. The cases of robbery have been—

		Number of Cases.					
		1863.	1864.	1865.			
Robbery with grievous hurt	...	7	...	4	...	8	
Robbery	...	114	...	132	...	144	

These cases do not call for any particular remark.

Other heinous offences.

43. The remaining crimes which require special notice are as follows:—

	Number of Cases.		
	1863.	1864.	1865.
Theft	5,123	5,176	5,294
House trespass for theft, &c.	18	23	2
Lurking house trespass with house-breakings, &c.	16	2	4
Lurking as above, unaggravated	320	458	317
Receiving stolen property dishonestly	308	366	362

There is nothing in the numbers of the above cases which appears to require any special explanation. The population of British Burmah during 1865 increased 3·50 per cent. over the previous year, so that on the whole there has been a considerable decrease of the more heinous crimes.

44. During the year 1865 there were perpetrated 6,652 non-bailable offences, including attempts and abetments, against 6,658 in the previous year. In those cases 4,882 persons were brought to trial during the year; of these, 2,999 were either convicted or committed to the Sessions; the rest were acquitted or otherwise disposed of.

45. The number of bailable offences during the year amounted to 14,121, in which 30,025 persons were arrested and brought to trial; of these, 19,127 were convicted or committed to the Sessions, the rest being acquitted or otherwise disposed of. The great bulk of these cases consists of assaults and breaches of municipal and sanitary rules. Nearly all are cases in which the Magistrate proceeds by summons, and they do not imply any serious moral turpitude in the defendants.

46. The value of stolen and plundered property amounted to Rupees 4,13,600; of this, property to the amount of Rupees 93,946, or 22 per cent., was recovered. This is an improvement upon the rate of last year.

47. The conduct of the Police during the year has been very satisfactory. The Constables are carefully instructed in their duties.

48. The Superintendents of Police and the District Officers have cordially supported each other in Police administration.

49. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his deep sense of the valuable services of the Inspector General during the past year. The first formation of the Police in British Burmah was entrusted to Captain Duncan, and the duty then and since has been accomplished, with no apparent effort, steadily and thoroughly.

SECTION V.—JAILS.

50. The year 1865-66 has been the first complete year of service by the Inspector General of Prisons in the province.

51. The more prominent statistics for the year will be seen from the following Table:—

STATISTICS of Jails and Lock-ups of the 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
DIVISION.	DISTRICT JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.	Average daily number of all classes of criminal prisoners throughout the year.	Total number of deaths during the year.	Rate of deaths per cent.	Gross amount cost for prisoners of every account except buildings.
		Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Rupees.
ARAKAN	Akyab	410 9	20 ...	4.87 ...	25,959
	Ramree	291 1	36 ...	12.37 ...	12,153
	Sandoway	218 ...	13 ...	5.96 ...	7,947
	Total	919 10	69 ...	7.50 ...	46,059
Pegu	Rangoon	928 13	28 2	3.01 15.38	55,950
	Bassein	133 3	9 ...	6.76 ...	12,747
	Prome	253 5	36 1	14.22 20.0	19,402
	Myanounge	33 0.08	2 ...	6.06 ...	6,501
	Toungoo	68 2	3 ...	4.41 ...	9,996
	Thayetmyo	25 ...	... ...	... ...	1,176
	Total	1,440 23	78 3	5.41 13.04	1,05,771
TENASSERIM	Maulmain	1,349 47	316 4	23.42 8.51	59,391
	Tavoy	28 2	... ...	... ...	3,633
	Mergui	25 2	1 ...	4.0 ...	2,433
	Martaban	30 1	2 ...	6.6 ...	3,276
	Total	1,432 52	319 4	22.27 7.7	68,732
	Grand total	3,791 85	466 7	12.20 8.2	2,20,562

the Province of British Burmah for the year 1865.

	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.		13.	14.
Int cost ners on account build.	Average cost on account of each prisoner for the year on every account except buildings.	Amount of actual cash earnings by prisoners on every account.	Value of labour supplied to Pub- lic Works De- partment and estimated by that Department.	Estimated amount of other labour by convicts, not including that in-doors.	Estimated value of any convict labour not paid for in cash and not included in any previous columns.	GARDENS.		Number of crops.	Number of re- captures.
						Amount of outlay, including con- vict labour.	Amount at which produce is valued, if cash received, it is included in column 8 as well as in this column.		
ees.	<i>Rs. A. P.</i>	<i>Rupers.</i>	<i>Rupers.</i>	<i>Rupers.</i>	<i>Rupers.</i>	<i>Rupers.</i>	<i>Rupers.</i>		
5,959	61 11 5	3,165	4,239	3,611	13,687	863	684	12	10
2,153	41 9 11	701	785	1,020	6,570	471	246	4	4
7,9	36 7 3	631	3,846	471	6,113	497	257	4	4
6,059	49 9 3	4,497	8,870	5,102	26,370	1,831	1,167	20	18
5,960	59 7 4	6,101	24,570	7,928	16,425	1,321	1,790	14	8
2,755	93 11 8	...	3,297	2,590	2,281	235	...	13	3
9,402	75 3 2	...	10,205	...	2,737	...	...	12	5
6,501	107 0 5	...	2,512	...	...	...	...	3	2
9,996	142 12 10	48	4,160	942	1,003	157	48	2	1
1,175	47 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,771	72 4 9	6,149	44,744	11,460	22,446	1,713	1,838	43	22
9,391	42 8 8	13,046	19,075	2,904	17,246	235	546	10	2
3,633	121 1 7	...	863	...	517	...	...	4	4
2,433	90 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,275	105 10 8	...	1,256	...	365	...	...	...	...
8,755	46 5 0	13,040	21,194	2,904	18,159	235	546	14	10
0,502	56 11 7	23,693	74,808	19,466	66,974	3,779	3,571	77	80

✓ 52. The Inspector General has been indefatigable in his exertions to maintain discipline among the convicts, and has particularly directed his attention to the establishment of intra-mural labour. Satisfactory progress has been made in this important object. The escapes have been fewer than in the previous year.

Services of Dr. Planck, Inspector General.
53. The health of the prisoners has not been so good as in 1864; but the sickness and mortality have been excessive only among the foreign convicts transported from India. Many of those foreign transported convicts who died were worn out from age. Of 28 who died in the Maulmain Jail the average age was 68 years; still the mortality in that Jail has been higher than is accounted for by the old age of the prisoners, or the unsuitableness of the climate to them. Every care has been taken which humanity or medical skill could suggest to improve the health of the prisoners, and during the current year there has been a great amelioration.

Health.
54. The cost of each prisoner at the smaller Jails has been much diminished, principally by reduction of regular establishments. At the larger Jails there has been an increase in cost, chiefly from the higher price of food during the year under review over the previous year.

Cost of prisoners.
✓ 55. In Jail Gardens there has been no improvement during the year under review. The gardens at Rangoon and Maulmain have been, as heretofore, well managed; all the rest have been badly managed. They do not pay their expenses, which they might easily be made to do.

Jail Gardens.
56. All the Jail buildings are in good order, except those at the town of Prome: the Jail there is a temporary building, and it is not worth repair. The prisoners will soon be removed to Thayetmyo, where a new Jail is nearly ready.

Jail buildings.
57. Rules have been approved by Government for the promotion of prisoners, as a reward for good conduct, to the office of Warder. If service as Warder is faithfully performed, one-third of the original sentence may be remitted. These Rules appear calculated to promote order, discipline, and good behaviour among the prisoners.

Rewards for good conduct.
58. No plan for educating convicts in reading and writing has been adopted in the Jails of British Burmah.

No education of convicts.
59. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his sense of excellent administration of his Department by the Inspector General, Dr. C. Planck.

SECTION VI.—REVENUE.

Good administration by the Inspector General.
60. The principal heads of annual Imperial revenue are exhibited in the following Statement, which shows the amount of the demand for 1865-66. The

Items of demand.

demand for the previous year is also added for the sake of comparison :—

ITEMS.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1. Land	28,31,715	29,64,629
2. Fisheries	5,03,744	5,23,624
3. Salt	74,031	51,067
4. Forest produce	7,455	7,940
5. Capitation tax and land assessment in lieu...	20,28,345	21,02,013
6. Excise, including net profit on the sale of opium	8,19,092	8,42,662
7. Customs, including fines and confiscations ...	20,54,380	19,10,725
8. Marine	2,62,085	35,913
9. Forest revenue	9,40,802	9,03,134
10. Stamps	3,48,110	3,68,297
11. Postage Stamps	56,536	66,547
12. Income Tax	1,12,258	13,209
13. All other items	2,62,067	2,32,562
Total, Rupees ...	1,03,00,620	1,00,23,222

NOTE.—The figures for 1864-65 are the corrected amounts for that year.

61. The most important item of revenue is that derived from land. The year under review was not favourable to agriculture. A good deal of the rice crop was destroyed by flood, and the enormous loss of buffaloes and oxen by the cattle plague has already been mentioned. Notwithstanding these calamities the high price of rice during the previous year consequent on the large exportation by sea stimulated the cultivators to make great exertions. In parts of the province to which the cattle plague did not extend all circumstances were favourable. The result has been a considerable increase of cultivation, represented by an addition of Rupees 1,32,914 to the land revenue of the previous year. Of this amount, however, about Rupees 30,000 will be remitted chiefly on account of the destruction of crop. The net increase is satisfactory.

62. During the year a settlement of the land revenue of the Prome District for five years has been made by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Ripley. The land-owners, being small peasant proprietors, do not wish at present to enter into any longer engagements than for five years; but the advantages of leases or settlements for the amount of Government revenue for a term of years are gradually being acknowledged by the land-owners.

63. In the District of Akyab the rates per acre payable annually on land were thoroughly revised by Mr. J. Treacy. The existing rates were imposed many years ago, when much of the land was still uncultivated, and the rates per acre in some circles were found to be too high for land of an inferior description to that already cultivated. A settlement for a term of years has not yet been made in this district. The rates upon land were also revised in a considerable portion of the Sandoway District by the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant W. C. Plant.

64. In fisheries there is an increase, and in salt a decrease. This last result is consequent partly on a portion of the revenue for the present year paid in earlier than usual having been credited to the year 1864-65. But the import duty on foreign salt into British Burmah having been considerably lowered, the quantity made within the province will gradually decrease.

65. Capitation tax shows an increase of 3.63 per cent. upon last year, a result which is sufficiently near to the increase in population, namely, 3.50 per cent., as shown in Section 16 of this Report.

In excise there is a slight increase. In customs the decrease of Rupees 1,43,555 is explainable by the increased rates of duties under Act XVII. of 1865 having been subsequently abolished, and by a decrease in the export of rice during the year under review.

66. On the total demand for the year under review there is a loss of Rupees 2,77,298 as compared with the previous year. This arises partly from the Marine revenue for 1864-65 having been swelled by the amount received on the sale of the Steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla, partly from the loss on customs, as already explained, and partly from a decrease in forest revenue and the lapsing of income tax.

67. Of the whole amount of revenue demand for the year and of the balance of the previous year only Rupees 99,16,826 were actually collected during the year, as is shown in the Statement B. in the Appendix. An unusually large amount of land revenue remained due at the end of the year, partly from the late floods, which retarded the usual land measurements, and partly from the delay in the ordinary revenue business consequent on the five years' settlement being carried on in the Prome District.

68. The actual receipts on account of Local Funds during the year and the previous year have been as follows:—

I T E M S.					1864-65.	1865-66.
					<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
1.	Port Dues	...	...	...	2,17,172	2,07,940
2.	Municipal	...	...	...	3,91,280	2,32,959
3.	Bazars	...	...	...	1,27,041	89,758
4.	District Ferries	...	...	...	13,198	11,117
5.	Rent on town lots	...	...	...	53,780	58,038
6.	Sale of town lands	...	...	...	94,720	1,64,945
7.	Interest on amount funded	...	...	...	4,950	.....
8.	Five per cent. cess	...	...	...	.....	1,09,719
Total, Rupees					9,02,041	8,74,476

The figures for 1864-65 are the corrected receipts during the year as furnished by the Accountant General.

SECTION VII.—TRADE.

69. The Province of British Burmah has a sea-board of nearly one thousand miles in direct extent. It possesses four principal ports near the mouths of rivers, and several harbours along the coast. Four light-houses and one light-ship lessen, if they do not remove, the dangers of navigation: other lights are projected where dangers exist still unmarked. One port is pre-eminently well placed near the mouth of a branch of the Irrawaddy, a river which, with its tributaries, drains an area of about one hundred and fifty thousand square miles. The Salween is another great river flowing from distant Thibet; but about one hundred miles from its mouth the channel is obstructed by rocks and rendered useless for navigation.

70. From the sea-coast into the interior of the country the great lines of traffic are mainly by the rivers. The Kuladan River in Arakan has in its lower course numerous creeks and branches, which give passage for boats into a country that otherwise would be impassable. The magnificent delta of the Irrawaddy spreads a vast network of creeks over ten thousand square miles of country, and renders it accessible to the smallest canoe or the largest river steamer. The broad Irrawaddy itself forms a water

highway from the sea for five hundred and fifty miles to Mandalay, the modern capital of Burmah, and from thence over two hundred miles further north to Bhaman, which is the point of debarkation for the Chinese Province of Yunan.

✓ 71. The trade of the interior of the country is carried on principally by water. In the upper portion of Pegu the traffic by carts during the dry season of the year is very considerable. Roads have not been constructed to any great extent, but the principal lines have been projected and are in progress, as well as cross roads, leading laterally to and from the great rivers.

72. To the eastward of Burmah lies the country of the Shans.
 Shan land. This people is divided into numerous small clans, each under an independent Chief. It is this political separation and the mutual jealousies of the many States which render them unable to resist the Burmese power. The people are industrious and energetic; they long for self-Government and free trade: they possess a marvellous capacity for travelling as petty traders. Placed in a country having no great navigable river, for the Salween is full of rocks, rapids, and falls throughout its course, all their trade is carried on by land. They have no carts, but carry their goods for hundreds of miles on the backs of bullocks, or on their own shoulders. They come yearly in large numbers to British Burmah. A road, whether railway or other, which passed from Rangoon through Shan land and touched China, would extend commerce with this enterprising people and bring the products of Yunan direct to British Burmah. There is more than one route by which this object might be accomplished.

73. Considering that the population of British Burmah is not more than two millions and a quarter of souls, and that the means of traffic with adjoining countries, except by the line of the River Irrawaddy, are merely by bullock carriage over unmade tracks, the value of the import and export trade is very large. It speaks well for the consuming and producing capacities of the people: their consumption of the textile fabrics of Europe is proportionately greater than that of any Indian Presidency. The importance of facilitating commerce with such a people is self-evident.

Having endeavoured to show the means by which foreign goods are or may be introduced into and distributed throughout the province and the adjoining countries, it is proposed to give a brief general view of the import and export trade for the year 1865-66, as exhibited in the principal articles of traffic, referring to the Appendix for detailed information.

The Burmese people have but few manufactures. Cotton cloths of coarse texture are woven for every-day use throughout the country; but for fine cloths they look to be supplied from abroad. Crockery, cutlery, and nearly all articles made of iron they also import. To pay for these necessities their fields supply rice, sesamum, and cotton, and their forests timber and cutch. If to these are added petroleum and precious stones, the whole of the articles which are exported in any large quantity to foreign countries are enumerated.

The following Table shows the value of the exports and imports of British Burmah by sea for the year 1865-66 :—

EXPORTS OF BRITISH BURMAH.

	Home Ports.	Foreign Ports.	British Burmah Ports.	Grand total.
	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.
Merchandize ...	92,88,636	2,81,67,058	34,58,235	4,09,13,929
Treasure ...	25,12,564	60,404	38,52,971	64,25,939

IMPORTS OF BRITISH BURMAH.

	Home Ports.	Foreign Ports.	British Burmah Ports.	Grand total.
	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.	Value, Rs.
Merchandize ...	1,52,92,230	74,89,877	36,67,340	2,64,49,447
Treasure ...	1,36,32,967	13,68,880	30,63,102	1,80,64,949

The exports by sea include the following articles, the value of which are given in pounds sterling :—

Rice ...	...	...	...	£2,437,493
Timber ...	...	...	...	892,272
Cotton (raw) ...	...	...	...	172,112
Catch ...	...	...	...	43,263
Petroleum ...	...	...	...	16,507

These, as has already been observed, constitute the principal products of the country.

Among the imports by sea the most prominent are the cotton and silk piecegoods, principally of British manufacture. The following were the values of the principal imports during the year under review :—

Piecegoods (Cotton) ...	...	...	...	2689,050
Do. (Silk) ...	...	...	...	283,900
Do. (Woollen) ...	...	...	...	142,361
Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	...	...	...	231,464
Raw Silk ...	...	...	...	62,549

These figures show a very large amount of these articles in use, considering that the population of the province is little over two and a quarter millions.

The raw silk is imported almost entirely to be sent to the Burmah capital, where it is woven into cloth. The looms of that capital were supplied with raw silk from the Chinese Province of Yunnan until the insurrection there, which occurred about six years ago; since then the trade has been irregular, and the supply of silk from that country could not be depended on.

The trade with Burmah Proper by the Rivers Irrawaddy and Sittang is by far the most extensive of any traffic between British Burmah and the adjoining countries. The value of the exports by those routes during the year amounted to £834,399. Among the articles exported British piecegoods and yarns reached the value of £288,360, raw silk £80,000, and the rest is made up principally by rice, salt, and salt fish.

The value of the imports from Burmah Proper during the year amounted to £725,506. It must be remembered that among these imports precious stones, though seldom or never entered, are, however, brought in great numbers; the precious metals also are not manifested, the export of them from the Burmese Territory being prohibited.

The frontier duties on the British side of the border were abolished in 1863; since that date the trade between the two countries has rapidly increased. If customs duties on the Burmese side of the border were abolished, or levied with more regularity, equity, and certainty than they are at present, the trade would be much increased. But the commerce of British Burmah, both to seaward and towards the interior of the Continent, has advanced rapidly during the last ten years.

SECTION VIII.—EDUCATION.

74. The schools supported or aided by Government in the province are as follows:—

1. Ordinary Anglo-Vernacular district schools.
2. Normal and middle class schools.
3. Female schools.
4. Primary or village schools.
5. Special schools.

75. On the 1st of May Major W. F. B. Laurie, R. A., entered on his duties as Inspector of Schools at the seaport towns; he inspected and submitted Reports upon thirteen such schools. His Reports have been minutely and carefully drawn up. He has pronounced the state of those institutions to be highly satisfactory.

76. The first named are Government institutions, of which there are three in the province—at Maulmain, Akyab, and Kyauk Phyoo: they have been well conducted. The school at Kyauk Phyoo sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Wilkinson in August: the school was thriving under his management.

Since the close of the year a Government School has been established at Prome under the superintendence of Mr. McKerrioh.

77. Of the normal and middle class schools there are twenty-eight, with a total of 2,077 scholars. They consist of diocesan and other schools established by various Missionary bodies, Catholic and Protestant. They are situated in the towns of Maulmain, Rangoon, Henzadab, Toungoo, and Bassein, which aggregate a population of 178,933 souls. These schools are for the education of Europeans and East Indians, Burmans, Karens, and others of the various Asiatic

racces that congregate in the seaport towns of the province. It is considered that the educational wants of these towns are well supplied. The District and other Officers have attended the annual examinations, and report favourably on them.

78. Of female schools there are seven. The most prominent is the

Female schools.

"Karen Female Institute" at Toungoo for the education of the daughters of Karen mountaineers; the others are at Rangoon and Maulmain for Europeans and for natives of the country. They are progressing satisfactorily.

79. The primary or village schools are those which have been

Primary or village schools.

established by Missionary Societies for the purpose of giving a sound education to the masses of the people, but chiefly for the benefit of Karens. The instruction is elementary, and is imparted through the vernacular tongue. Government has already aided these schools to a large extent, but there is still ample scope for the beneficial extension of this aid, which would probably lead to more schools being established.

80. The special schools are a Theological Seminary at Rangoon for

Special schools.

Karen young men and an Anglo-Vernacular and Industrial School at Bassein. The latter is a very useful institution, in which, besides the usual course of an useful education, industrial occupations and handicrafts are taught.

Statistics.

81. The following Statement shows the statistics of each description of school during

the year under review :—

Description of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Languages taught or used as medium of education.	Amount paid annually by Government to support the schools.	Inspection.	Amount paid annually as grant-in-aid by Government.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ordinary Anglo-Vernacular district schools.	3	398	English and Burmese.	13,612	*1,248	...
2. Normal and middle class schools.	28	2,077	English, Burmese, and Karen.	...	...	24,500
3. Female schools ...	7	409	English and Burmese.	...	...	5,340
4. Primary or village schools.	259	3,691	Burmese and Karen.	...	...	7,143
5. Special schools ...	2	172	.....	..	...	1,500
	299	6,747	.....	13,612	1,248	33,483

* Rupees 248 being travelling allowance.

82. It is considered that on the whole the advance of sound

Conclusion.

education in British Burmah has been highly satisfactory. It has been made chiefly by the various Missionary bodies whose schools receive grants-in-aid from Government. It has been largely extended into the villages of the country. Measures have also been taken for establishing elementary education under direct Government patronage by means of the Burmese language in the interior of the country. The detailed account of those measures and the progress of them will belong to a future Report.

SECTION IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

83. The progress during the past year has again been unsatis-

Program.

factory, partly from want of labour, and partly from extraneous causes over which no control could be exercised: something, however, is due to a want of energy and attention to orders on the part of Executive Officers.

Budget Grants.

84. The Budget grants for the year, as revised, were as follows, viz.—

Imperial ...	...	...	...	Rs.	23,65,000
Local ...	...	...	...	"	5,64,000
					<hr/>
Total,					Rs. 29,29,000
					<hr/>

Outlay.

85. The outlay against the above grants was approximately—

Imperial ...	...	...	...	Rs.	22,70,872
Local ...	...	...	...	"	3,07,880
					<hr/>
Total,					Rs. 25,78,752

of which on Imperial account Rupees 4,50,963 represented the expenditure at Port Blair.

Incidence of outlay.

86. The charges were distributed as under:—

IMPERIAL OUTLAY.

				<i>British Burmah, with Light-house.</i>	<i>Port Blair.</i>	
Military Works ...	...	...	Rs.	3,83,573	88,735	
Do. Repairs...	...	...	"	62,874	940	
				<hr/>	<hr/>	4,26,447
Civil Buildings ...	...	...	"	4,35,220	3,21,616	
Do. Repairs ...	...	...	"	36,705	1,619	
				<hr/>	<hr/>	4,71,925
Agricultural Works ...	...	...	"	57,430		
Do. Repairs ...	...	...	"	11,675		
				<hr/>		69,105
				<hr/>		<hr/>
Carried over, Rs.				9,67,477		4,13,110

				<i>British Barracks, with Light-houses.</i>	<i>Port Blair.</i>	
				Brought forward, Rs.	9,67,477	4,13,110
Communications	...	...	Rs.	2,07,408		
Do.	Repairs	...	"	80,859		
				<hr/>	2,88,267	
Miscellaneous Improvements	...	...	"	1,90,103		
Do.	Repairs	...	"	19,095		
				<hr/>	2,09,198	
				<hr/>		
Totals for works and repairs	...	...	Rs.	14,64,942		4,13,110
Establishments	...	...	"	3,44,349		30,651
Tools and Plant	...	...	"	11,518		6,302
				<hr/>		
				Grand total, Rs.	18,20,809	4,50,063

LOCAL OUTLAY.

Military Works	...	...	...	Rs.	468	
Do.	Repairs	...	...	"	160	
						618
Communications	...	...	...	"	18,241	
Do.	Repairs	...	...	"	2,509	
						20,750
Miscellaneous Improvements	...	...	...	"	2,15,280	
Do.	Repairs	...	...	"	48,639	
						2,63,919
Total on works and repairs	...	...	...	Rs.	2,85,285	
Establishments	...	...	...	"	21,386	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	"	1,209	
						Grand total, Rs. 3,07,880

87. As the stock balances have been much diminished during the past year, the outlay on Imperial account should have amounted to at least Rupees 1,50,000 more than is shown in the above account. The shortcoming on local works is due almost entirely, as it was the previous year, to want of energy and arrangement in the officers in charge of the divisions concerned.

MILITARY.

88. The north-east cantonment boundary road has been completed as regards earth-work and bridging, and new metal laid down on two miles of important main roads. A commencement was made on the brick drains for the British Infantry lines; those round the Artillery Barracks have been completed. The new set of barracks for a Regiment of Native Infantry with Staff Sergeants' quarters, &c., have been finished off. The

At Rangoon.

expenditure during the current year has amounted to about Rupees 70,000. The new Commissariat Mill Godown has been enlarged.

At Maulmain.

89. A main road has been remodelled and two or three brick culverts constructed.

90. Four new barracks have been completed and made over to the

At Thayetmya.

Wing of British Infantry for occupation, a fifth is well advanced, and materials for three more partly at site. The expenditure for the past year has been a little over Rupees 1,55,000; the out-offices show corresponding progress. A double Fives' Court for the Wing of Infantry is nearly ready, and a single one for the Battery of Artillery is about half finished. The new Commissariat Staff Sergeant's quarters were completed, and improvements carried out in the Artillery and Family Barracks. Permanent latrines for a Regiment of Native Infantry on the approved Madras system have been very nearly finished, and the flooring of their barracks partially improved. The cantonment boundary road has been metalled.

At Taunggon.

91. Soldiers' gardens formed with arrangements for water supply. British Infantry rifle range improved.

92. The stone barrack for British Infantry is about one-third

At Port Blair.

completed, delay having been caused by a large amount of extra work necessary in the foundations and the want of stone masons; existing buildings for both British and Native Troops strengthened and improved; and semi-permanent latrines constructed on the dry conservancy system; quarters for three Captains and four Subalterns with out-offices on Ross, Chatham, and Viper Islands completed; masonry cook-rooms for Native Sappers more than half finished; a Bowling Alley for British Infantry in progress; and a new powder magazine and solitary cells put in hand.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

93. The new Custom House and Bonded Ware House at Rangoon is

Customs.

very nearly completed; the expenditure during the past year amounted to Rupees 60,463, and the total cost up to date Rupees 1,83,029. At Akyab the foundations and plinth of the new building have been laid in, further progress having been prevented by great scarcity of labour.

94. A new leak-built Post Office, with quarters for the Post-

Post Office.

master, has been constructed at Thayetmyo at a cost of Rupees 3,654.

95. No commencement has been made on the construction of new

Telegraph.

Offices at Padoung near Prome, or at Bue and Pabroo in the Arakan mountains, owing to the difficulty of getting contractors to take up the works and the absence of any departmental agency for the purpose.

96. The failure of the verandah piers has much retarded the

General.

progress of the Public Offices at Rangoon, and will cause additional outlay; the work of

reconstruction by building in new piers without removing the sound portions of the superstructure must necessarily be prosecuted with great care and caution, and cannot be hurried on; it is, however, being successfully carried out. Teak-built Charitable Dispensaries have been under construction at Myanong and Thayetmyo, and are nearly ready for occupation, as well as a new Lock Hospital at the latter station. Similar buildings have been commenced at Prome, Henzadah, Tavoy, and Mergui, and an addition made to the existing one at Bassein by the improvement and conversion of an old Native Infantry Hospital for the purpose. Two bungalows for Public Works Department Overseers were constructed at Thayetmyo, and a bungalow at Prome improved and covered with a single roof. The Saw Mill machinery at Chatham, Port Blair, is almost ready for working.

97. Trinity Church, Rangoon, has been completed and occupied for divine worship. Improvements have been carried out in the teak-built Church at Thayet-

Ecclesiastical.

myo by ceiling, lining with boards, and painting. The tower of St. Matthew's at Maulmain has also been weather-boarded and painted. The Cemeteries at Rangoon, three in number, also at Thayetmyo, Prome, Tavoy, Mergui, and Amherst, have been enclosed with brick walls.

98. A teak-built Police Station has been constructed on Ross Island, Port Blair, also quarters for a Head Constable with out-offices. The Lock-up and

Police.

Guard-house at Kankariet in the Amherst District has been completed.

99. At Bassein a new Teekay's Court is nearly completed, and improvement to the roof of the Deputy Commissioner's Court in progress.

Court Houses.

The new Court Houses at Mergui and Tavoy with sanctioned additions have been finished. The new Court House at Toungoo has been commenced after some delay in obtaining the site. Eight Myooke's Courts were built in the Prome District.

100. At Akyab a new cook-house and latrine have been constructed. Good progress has been made on the new Jails at Bassein, Thayetmyo, and

Jails.

Toungoo; expenditure for the past year, respectively, about Rupees 46,000, Rupees 72,000, and Rupees 48,000, and total outlay to date Rupees 1,10,000, Rupees 1,04,000, and Rupees 80,000. These Jails will be completed in 1866-67 if funds are made available. In the Rangoon Jail the ward for prisoners under trial has been completed, and another for prisoners under one year's term of sentence is nearly ready: the last ward remaining to be built for longer term convicts has been put in hand, and the Jail should be complete next year. The expenditure for the year was about Rupees 44,000, making the total outlay to date on the last estimate Rupees 1,20,000. The new Lock-up at Shoaygheen has been completed.

101. Permanent accommodation in Barracks and Hospitals has been completed during the past year for 1,300

Penal Settlements.

more convicts, making a total comfortably housed of 2,800, and accommodation for 1,200 more will be ready in

two or three months, *i. e.*, by the beginning of July. The masonry Jail for 500 prisoners on Viper Island has been commenced, and a large quantity of materials collected at site. On Ross the corrugated iron grain godown and four Overseer's quarters have been completed, also three semi-permanent latrines. Quarters for the Deputy Superintendent and a Mess-house are about half finished, and a Circuit-house has been put in hand. Various improvements and additions have been made to existing buildings, wells sunk, and drainage attended to.

At Chatham, Viper, and other stations five Overseer's quarters with out-offices completed, and six masonry cook-houses for convicts in hand, also two semi-permanent latrines constructed.

Progress has been fair considering the drawbacks that existed, *viz.*, from an insufficiency of convict labour during half the year for preparation of sites, a scarcity of skilled workmen, delay in supply of materials, want of cargo boats and elephants, and scarcity of water during the dry season.

AGRICULTURAL.

102. No great progress has been made in the construction of the Irrawaddy embankments during the past season, as sanction for the new works was received too late to admit of proper arrangements being made for the collection of labour. The loop line on the left bank of the Pattashin River was about one-third completed at a cost of Rupees 16,248, and it is expected that the whole will be so far raised and consolidated before the height of the S. W. Monsoon as to be quite safe from inundations. The Great Flank and Myanoung sections of the series of embankments extending southwards from the right bank of the Pattashin River have been further raised and strengthened, also the important portions of the upper, or Pattashin, section; but the long period during which water lay in the excavations prevented this latter work from being more than one-third completed. The work on the main embankment between Kanoung and Henzadah has been commenced, but little progress can be made on it until next dry season. Ten masonry sluices and culverts have been constructed during the past year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

103. On the Yeh line sixteen more substantial temporary timber bridges have been constructed in the 2nd section as far as Quanlah over nullahs varying from 90 to 200 feet in width, extensive repairs have been executed to the earthwork, and nearly all the puca culverts completed. On the branch line from Quanlah to Amherst, seventeen miles in length, half the earthwork has been completed, jungle cleared and stumped up throughout, and six masonry culverts constructed. About Rupees 90,000 were expended on the construction and maintenance of this line during the past year. The roads in the vicinity of Maulmain, Mergui, and Tavoy were kept in order at an outlay of about Rupees 6,000.

On the Maubee section of the Rangoon and Promo road nothing remains to be done beyond laying down a little metal and

the construction of two or three small culverts. The road to Thamaing was entirely completed. Twenty miles of a re-revised line towards Pegu have been lined out, levelled, and partially cleared; the remainder cannot be done until next working season. Fourteen miles of the 2nd section from Maubee towards Prome have been traced out, but not levelled, as the selection of line has been somewhat difficult. The Maubee and Thamaing roads, as well as suburban roads in the neighbourhood of Rangoon, have been properly maintained.

On the road from Toungoo southwards to Tantabing, six miles in length, the earthwork is three-fourths completed and all the culverts but one constructed.

Very little progress was made on new works in the Meeday and Pongday sections of the Rangoon and Prome line owing to want of labour and good materials. Three miles of metalling consolidated and brick slag prepared for four miles more. Two small bridges and six culverts were completed, and five other bridges in hand, on which but little work had been done. On the extension from Pongday towards Rangoon a line has been selected, traced, and levelled for twenty-three miles: plans and estimate will be prepared as soon as possible. The proposed deviation from the existing road near Prome, six miles in length, and a proposed branch from Pongday to Tahpoon, eleven miles long, have also been surveyed and levelled, making forty miles in all of new roads projected in the upper portion of the Pegu Division.

104. The Pyne Kyun Creek canal was completed in June 1865, and, with the exception of a few days in each month of the dry season, has been navigable throughout the year: the work would be perfectly successful were it not for the enormous quantities of silt deposited in the creek by the bores of the Sittang River during the dry season; this silt is carried out again during the rains. A small steamer will most likely attempt the navigation of the Sittang River up to Toungoo through this canal in July or August next.

Canal and river improvements.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

105. The new iron wharf at Rangoon is far advanced, and will be completed in four or five months' time. The wood work for the new wharf at Maulmain has been prepared, and the ironwork is expected shortly to arrive from England. Orders for the ironwork of the Jetty at Bassein will shortly be issued, also for a new coaling Jetty at the Dallah Dockyard, for both of which works the plans and estimates have been sanctioned. The existing wooden wharves at Rangoon and Dallah have received extensive repairs during the past year. A new head to the Government pier at Akyab, with block stone cramped and doweled, has nearly been completed.

Harbour improvements.

106. Some alterations and improvements have been carried out in the arrangements and fitting up of the Algauda Reef Light-house: the light-keepers' houses, &c., on Diamond Island would have been completed, but for serious sickness

Light-house.

among the workmen, which will delay completion till June or July next.

The conversion into a tank of a large swamp which causes this sickness and extensive clearance of the surrounding jungle have been undertaken. It is hoped that these measures will tend to make the island healthy next season.

The Light-house on Double Island was fully established in December 1865.

The Cocos Light-house on Table Island was completed, with the exception of the lantern and light apparatus, which had not been received from England: the light-keepers' quarters, out-offices, &c., &c., were all finished off.

Both the Alguada Reef and Double Island lights have worked most admirably since their establishment, and were in perfect order on the occasion of their being inspected by the Officiating Chief Engineer in April 1866.

LOCAL FUNDS COMMUNICATIONS.

107. Several new lines of roads have been projected in the vicinity of Rangoon to facilitate traffic and carriage of produce from the interior, and will be put in hand as soon as the land has been obtained. At Akyab a new line of road to the Moungyee Creek in furtherance of commercial interests has been well advanced, and the old road to the Myo Ghaut partially cleared and levelled with a view to its being properly metalled and bridged. The existing local roads in the vicinity of Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab, Mergui, and Tavoy have been repaired and maintained. At Tavoy a large timber bridge, 250 feet in length, is under construction and nearly completed. The foot bridges on the postal route between Akyab and Chittagong have been renewed.

Canals and river improvements.

108. The Pey-beng Creek canal at Bassein has been completed.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

109. At Akyab, Kyonk Phyoo, and Sandoway little was done beyond current repairs to streets and bridges. At Bassein a permanent bridge of 24' span was nearly completed and another of 15' span commenced. At Maulmain more than Rupees 17,000 have been expended on the Strand Road wall and bridge: the completion of this work could not be effected for want of funds. Rupees 19,000 were expended on municipal repairs and petty works at Maulmain, Mergui, and Tavoy. In Rangoon and its suburbs a good deal of work has been done: the Municipal boundaries have been defined by brick pillars, more than three miles of principal thoroughfares and cross streets metalled with granite, laterite, and bricks, and over one million cubic feet of earth-filling executed in raising town blocks and streets; between 30 and 40 brick culverts constructed and more than a mile in length of brick side drains. The construction of embanked roads in the Botatoung quarter is in progress. More than Rupees 80,000 were expended on the above works.

Improvements to streets and drains have been carried out also at Prome, Myanounng, and Henzadah, and at Pounghday ten wells have been sunk for drinking purposes.

The bazars at Akyab are still incomplete; two new ones have been sanctioned for the towns of Rathaidoung and Meohoung in the Akyab District. The extension of the Shwédoung bazar has been proceeded with; cost up to date about Rupees 40,000. The large bazar at Prome finally completed; five new bazars in the Prome District sanctioned; new bazars at Kyangheen, Yaygheen, and Henzadah in the Myanounng District are in progress. In the Tenasserim Division bazars have been built at Kankareit and Kyketo, and one is in progress at Thatone.

110. The bazar pier at Akyab is completed; the main pier has been run out more than 500 feet into the sea, and is nearly completed. Materials have run short, and great difficulty has been experienced in driving the piles: the fore-shore of the harbour has been protected by a revetment of stone blocks. At Rangoon the Dallah watering tank has been palisaded and pumps supplied.

The new reservoir and wells for the same purpose on the left bank of the river are completed, but pumps not yet fitted. Two boat wharves have been commenced, and an iron landing stage and gangway ordered from England for the Puzoundoung Creek, where much shipping lies.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

111. Major W. S. Oliphant, R. E., Officiating Chief Engineer, has directed the operations of the past year. Captain J. M. Williams joined in November 1865 as Assistant to Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Works.

112. Accountants have been posted to each division in the province. The success of the new system can hardly yet be reported on.

113. The percentage of Establishments is about 15·5 per cent. on Imperial outlay and 7 per cent. on Local expenditure, a result due in the former case to the short outlay previously commented on.

114. The contract system is thoroughly in force as during the previous year, but the working of it has not been so satisfactory owing to laxity on the part of some officers in not properly insisting upon Contractors adhering to their agreements.

115. The Officiating Chief Engineer mentions prominently the services of the following officers:—Captain J. M. Williams, Superintendent of Works; Mr. H. Prince, c. E., Executive Engineer, Port Blair. Mr. J. H. Harding, Controller, Public Works Accounts, has been zealous in the performance of his duties.

SECTION X.—POST OFFICE.

116. There is no postal communication between British Burmah and the rest of India except by sea. Within the province mails are carried entirely by coasting steamers, by river steamers, or by boats.

117. Communication by the Post Office is gradually increasing, as will be seen from the following statistics:—

Statistics.

POST OFFICE.	RECEIVED.				DESPATCHED.			
	1864-65.		1865-66.		1864-65.		1865-66.	
	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and newspapers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and newspapers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and newspapers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels, books, and newspapers.
Pyo	219,613	78,967	233,543	79,696	190,566	23,364	244,229	23,904
Tammarim	20,797	31,576	22,613	31,041	25,183	12,806	68,927	11,945
Arakan	62,461	20,325	66,264	20,280	25,183	24,746	30,371	21,371
Total	262,871	1,22,564	372,220	131,017	240,932	60,916	343,527	57,120

118. The slowest line of communication is that from Rangoon by the Pegu river and creeks to the Sittang river, and thence to the frontier station of Toungoo. When the navigation of the intervening creeks has been permanently improved, it is intended that a small steamer shall ply upon this line.

Conclusion.

SECTION XI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

119. The Electric Telegraph line through British Burmah, as being that which must eventually connect the wires of Europe with those of China, is of the highest importance. The great difficulty hitherto has been to keep up the communication uninterrupted through the pathless forests of Arakan and across the hills until the wire appears in the valley of the Irrawaddy. Much of this difficulty has now been overcome; but that which arises from the unhealthy nature of the tract of country passed will long remain. When the wire is extended beyond British Burmah, the greater importance of the interests at stake will require a considerable increase of establishments at intervals along the line.

120. Within the province the work of the Electric Telegraph is being gradually increased, as will be seen from the following Table:—

Statistics.

YEAR.	Total length of wire.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.			
				Private.	Service.	Total.	Sent by Natives.
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.				
1864	685½	36,782	1,34,762	17,356	3,427	20,783	10,001
1865	762½	64,900	1,17,373	18,606	2,978	21,584	10,377

121. An increase of 376 messages despatched by natives is good evidence that the department is attracting the confidence of the people.

Messages.

122. An increase in the receipts of upwards of 70 per cent. taken coincidentally with decrease in the disbursement is highly satisfactory.

Accounts.

123. Since the close of the year the telegraphic station at the town of Sittang has been abolished, as being no longer required.

Abolition of Sittang Station.

124. During the months from May and September 1865 the communication with Calcutta was practically closed. For a part of the dry season of 1865-66 communication with Calcutta has occasionally been perfect: telegrams have arrived from Calcutta within one hour, and from England in forty-eight hours. Still regularity has been wanting. It is understood that the interruptions occur generally between Chittagong and the frontier of the Pegu Circle. The administration of the department within the province has been very satisfactory.

Interruption.

SECTION XII.—MARINE.

Marine how classed.

125. The Marine of the province may be classed under two heads, namely—

I.—Imperial.

II.—Local.

I.—IMPERIAL.

126. The steam vessels composing the Irrawaddy Flotilla were sold in 1864, as noticed in last year's Report. The dockyard at Dallah on the bank of the river opposite to Rangoon has been occupied by the firm which purchased the steamers. The question of a lease of the dockyard is now before the Government of India.

127. Only one Government Steamer, the *Proserpine*, was employed upon the coast during the year; she was stationed at Akyab for keeping up the communication between that port and the southern ports of that Division. This steamer has also been employed in an attempt to fix an iron screw pile upon the Oyster Reef and other casual service. The *Nemesis*, formerly stationed at Maulmain, went to Calcutta for repairs in January 1865; her duty of keeping up communication with Tavoy and Mergui has been performed by a private steamer belonging to Messrs. Todd, Findlay, and Co. No other Government vessels now remain, the last of the Arakan Flotilla, the schooner *Swift*, having been sold during the year.

Steamer *Proserpine*.

128. Among the Marine Establishments of British Burmah may be included those coast light-houses which have not been constructed strictly for the exclusive benefit of any particular port. The Alguada Reef was exhibited, as before reported, on the 23rd April 1865. The light-house on one of the Cocos group is ready to receive the lantern. Arrangements for light-houses to be erected on the Baragway Flat, in the Gulf of Martaban, and on Oyster Reef are in progress. The whole of the above may be

Coast Light-houses.

regarded as coast light-houses not built with reference to any particular port. The question of light dues for those which have been completed is under the consideration of Government.

129. The shipping fees on engagements and discharges of seamen realized by the Shipping Masters under Act I. of 1859 were at Rangoon Rupees 1,733 against Rupees 1,622 in the previous year, and at Maulmain Rupees 1,461 against Rupees 1,647.

130. During the year under review dues were for the first time collected on account of Little Basses Rock Light Ship in the colony of Ceylon. These dues are levied under the authority of an order of Her Majesty in Council dated 18th May 1865. The receipts during the year were as follows:—

YEAR.	Akyab.	Rangoon.	Maulmain.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1865-66	2,434	2,839	492	5,765

131. The receipts on account of Straits Light dues levied under Act XIII. of 1854 on vessels trading with the Straits were as follows:—

Straits Light dues, 1864-65 and 1865-66.

PORTS.	AMOUNT.				REMARKS.
	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Akyab ...	1,066	1,048	...	17	
Kyoak Phyo...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon ...	5,598	3,615	...	1,983	* Erroneously given as Rupees 6,710 in the Report for 1864-65.
Bassein ...	757	196	...	379	† Erroneously given as Rupees 777-4 in the Report for 1864-65.
Maulmain ...	1443	21	...	432	‡ Erroneously shown as Rupees 896 in the Report for 1864-65.
Total ...	7,681	4,880	...	2,801	

The decrease is owing to fewer vessels coming from China and the Straits to British Burmah in the latter year.

II.—LOCAL.

132. Under the head of Local Marine are included all the establishments, vessels, and boats required for the use of the ports, and the cost of which are payable from the Port Funds. It is not necessary to enumerate these. The establishments include the expenses of light-houses built expressly for a particular port and the light ship for the port of Rangoon. The amount received on account of each Port Fund and the amount disbursed during 1865-66 has been as follows:—

PORTS.			Receipts.	Disbursements.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Akyah	...	...	32,536	55,044	Expenditure during the year by the Public Works Department on account of the several ports is included in the disbursements.
Kyook Phyoo	...	...	126	298	
Rangoon	...	...	1,21,313	85,607	
Bassein	...	...	11,000	24,210	
Maulmain	...	...	42,965	43,780	
Total	...	...	2,07,940	2,08,939	

The following Table exhibits the number and tonnage of vessels which cleared out from the undermentioned ports during 1865-66 compared with the previous year:—

PORTS.			NUMBER.		TONNAGE.	
			1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.
Akyah	...	...	509	388	179,992	150,360
Kyook Phyoo	...	...	19	21	2,294	2,457
Rangoon	...	...	836	800	353,785	331,732
Bassein	...	...	133	126	51,635	42,163
Maulmain	...	...	543	595	192,488	205,306
Tavoy	...	...	428	430	8,186	8,632
Mergui	...	...	219	Not received.	5,596	Not received.
Total	...	...	2,687	2,360	793,976	740,640

133. During 1865-66 six vessels were wrecked off the coast of British Burmah; three of the vessels were British, one American, one French, and one a Steamer, Siamese. In no case were any lives lost, but in only one case, namely, that of the *Empress of China*, wrecked in the Maulmain River, was the cargo saved. One vessel was wrecked on the Krishua Shoal in the Gulf of Martaban, one on the Godwin Sands at the mouth of the Maulmain River, and one, the *Empress of China*, on a rock in the Mopoon Bight of the Maulmain River; one was wrecked on the Oyster Reef, a short distance outside Akyab harbour; one on the Porian Shoal at the mouth of the Bamein River; and one, the steamer, on the Alguada Reef.

SECTION XIII.—FINANCIAL.

134. In the Appendix will be found the Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for the past two years as prepared by the Accountant General. In this Statement fisheries and capitation tax, which are shown separately in the Revenue Demand Statement, Section VI., are here included under the general head of Land Revenue.

135. The total amount of receipts for the year 1865-66, that is, up to the 30th of April, is Rupees 99,16,826, being a net decrease of Rupees 6,24,493 on the previous year. This has partly resulted from a decrease in the collections of land revenue received within the financial year to the amount of Rupees 3,36,335, from the cessation of income tax, reduction in Customs export duty, and also from the amount received on account of sale of the steamers of the Flotilla and Marine stores having been included in last year's receipts, which were thus abnormally increased.

Making allowance for these circumstances, the Imperial revenue of the year may be taken to be somewhat over one hundred lakhs, or one million sterling. The disbursements will, in round numbers, be as follows:—

Annual cost of troops*	...	...	Rs. 35 lakhs.
Civil Administration, including Police†	...	...	40½ "
Public Works, Imperial, excluding those at Port Blair	...	...	18½ "
			—
Total,			Rs. 94 lakhs.
			—

There still remain the expenses of the Post Office, the Electric Telegraph, the Mail Steamers, and the relief of troops.

SECTION XIV.—POLITICAL.

136. Friendly relations have been maintained throughout the year with the Court of Mandalay. Captain Sladen has reported that an extensive fire Communication with Mandalay.

* The actual cash payments to troops in the province was 24 lakhs.

† Rupees 26,697 on account of Municipal Police, paid from Local Funds, are included.

destroyed 10,000 houses in the City of Mandalay on the 15th April 1866.

137. Caravans of merchants arrived during the past year at Mandalay from the Chinese province of Yunnan; Trade with Yunnan re-opened. there were in all about ten thousand laden mules. Nearly all the merchants, it is stated, were Pan-thé, the name given to the Mahomedan inhabitants of Yunnan. It appears that the people of that religion are now predominant throughout the greater portion of the province, and do not bear allegiance to the Imperial Government.

138. The duty of determining the line of demarcation between Siam and British Burmah was carried on during the year by Lieutenant A. Bagge, Royal Engineers, as Commissioner for the boundary. In company with the Siamese Commissioners Lieutenant Bagge laid down the boundary from the position called "The Three Pagodas" as far south as the latitude of Tavoy. The Siamese Commissioner was then obliged to leave through sickness, and the season being far advanced, the operations were suspended. Next year it is proposed to begin from the southern end and work northwards.

139. The Gaiko Chiefs on the north-eastern portion of the Gaiko Chiefs. Toungoo District keep open the road for Shan traders through their country. These tribes continue to be friendly. Captain Lloyd, the Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo, visited them during the year.

140. Reports have been received of disturbances having occurred between some of the Karennee tribes and the Karennee and Shan disturbances. Siamese Shans on the eastern bank of the Salween River beyond the British Frontier. It is believed that these disturbances have arisen from disputes as to the possession of teak forests. British interests are concerned only so far as the possession of those forests by either party may be favourable or otherwise to the working of them. In this respect the movement going on will be watched.

For some years past the wild hill tribes called Shindoo, whose country lies on the north-east of Arakan, have been in the habit of attacking their weaker neighbours, and more especially those dwelling within the district of Chittagong. Measures have now been recommended with a view to restraining their predatory habits and bringing them into direct relations with the British Government.

SECTION XV.—MILITARY.

141. No material alteration has occurred during the year in the strength of the garrison or in the distribution of the troops.

142. The 2nd Battalion of the 24th Regiment of Foot relieved the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Rifles near the end of 1865; three Regiments of Native Infantry stationed in British Burmah were also relieved during the season of 1865-66. A Company of Native Infantry has been stationed

at Port Blair in addition to the Company of British Infantry and the Company of Madras Sappers already quartered there.

SECTION XVI.—POPULATION.

143. The population of the province still increases; it amounted to 2,278,049 souls in the year under review against 2,196,180 the previous year, showing an increase of 76,869, or 3·50 per cent.

144. The causes contributing to this increase are immigration, natural increase, and the fact that the Returns are in each successive year prepared with more accuracy, especially as regards children under ten years of age.

145. The percentage increase in each Division is as follows:—

Percentage increase in each Division.

		Per Cent.
Pegu	...	3·71
Tenasserim	...	3·05
Arakan	...	3·23

146. The increase in the Pegu Division is 50,323, very nearly double that of Arakan and Tenasserim together.

147. Below is a Statement exhibiting the numbers of the principal races comprising the population of the province in 1865 as compared with 1864.

Statement of the year.

STATEMENT exhibiting the numbers of the principal races comprising the population of British Burma in 1885 as compared with 1864.

RACES.	PEGU.		TANASSERIM.		ARAKAN.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	1864.	1885.	1864.	1885.	1864.	1885.	1864.	1885.	
1. Europeans and their descendants ...	2,443	2,273	2,727	3,199	147	146	5,317	5,650	
2. Burmese, including Arakanese and Talines ...	908,310	1,054,700	249,435	297,356	335,269	341,998	1,583,014	1,854,150	
3. Karens ...	272,899	267,297	194,294	104,206	140	126	377,353	371,539	
4. Shans and Toungthoos ...	24,277	21,270	31,901	23,678	54	116	55,338	55,659	
5. Chinese ...	2,090	2,303	7,976	7,903	100	113	9,264	10,409	
6. Khyongs ...	22,084	21,713	24	.....	20,377	19,980	42,685	41,683	
7. Yabings ...	.....	9,794	.....	911	.....	.....	.....	10,645	The "Yabings" were shown under head "all other races" in previous Returns.
8. Indians ...	14,559	15,242	28,723	28,611	27,479	28,179	70,760	73,638	
9. Mahomedans of Burmah ...	2,785	1,704	6,080	4,368	21,927	23,985	29,743	31,055	
10. Kancas ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,456	6,944	3,444	6,844	
11. All races not included above ...	11,323	4,890	2,589	1,478	5,482	6,940	10,397	13,016	
Total ...	1,350,939	1,491,512	699,551	642,599	414,640	682,943	2,194,166	2,375,649	
Men ...	377,493	391,003	124,727	144,139	129,038	129,134	644,393	664,999	
Women ...	267,105	330,342	168,549	108,764	116,115	119,549	600,399	664,999	
Boys of 15 years and under ...	393,405	294,378	62,266	38,863	90,005	78,999	672,516	664,999	
Girls of 15 years and under ...	290,404	271,550	58,273	90,949	81,593	64,515	671,299	664,999	
Total ...	1,350,939*	1,491,512†	699,551	642,599	414,640	682,943	2,194,166	2,375,649	

* This does not include the Mountain Karens in the Toungoo District, estimated at 62,494.

† This does not include the Mountain Karens in the Toungoo District, estimated at 61,991, as the proportion of males to females is not accurately known.

Towns with more than 5,000
souls.

148. A list of the towns whose inhabit-
ants exceed 5,000 is hereunder given.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	NAMES OF TOWNS.	Number of inhabitants.
Pegu.	Rangoon ...	Rangoon ...	66,577
		Yangoon ...	6,202
	Prome ...	Prome ...	21,807
		Shoaydoug ...	8,700
		Thayetmyo ...	7,766
		Poungday ...	5,017
	Bassein ...	Bassein ...	18,356*
		Laymyethna ...	5,590*
		Pantanani ...	5,116*
	Myanoug ...	Myanoug ...	5,539
		Henzadah ...	14,277
		Kyanghen ...	6,607
	Toungoo ...	Toungoo ...	9,374
TENASSERIM.	Amherst ...	Maulmain ...	70,349†
	Tavoy ...	Tavoy ...	14,255†
	Mergui ...	Mergui ...	9,873†
	Martaban ...	Shoaygheen ...	7,772†
ARAKAN.	Akyab ...	Akyab ...	14,900

* Within municipal limits.

† The Phooayees and their scholars are not shown in the population of the towns.

149. The following is a Statement of the population of the three sea-port towns in 1865 as compared with 1864:—

PORT.				Population.	Difference.
RANGOON	...	{ 1864	... ..	63,256	+ 3,321
	...	{ 1865	... ..	66,577	
MAULMAIN	...	{ 1864	... ..	69,386	+ 963
	...	{ 1865	... ..	70,349	
AKYAB	...	{ 1864	... ..	15,512	— 522
	...	{ 1865	... ..	14,990	

The decrease in Akyab appears to have arisen among the floating population.

Ratio of males to females.

150. The proportion of males to females is 109 to 100.

151. The area of the province is ninety thousand square miles; the population two millions two hundred and seventy-three thousand, which gives an average of 25 individuals to the square mile.

The Returns do not include the population in the Military Cantonments, nor in Jails.

SECTION XVII.—AGRICULTURE.

152. The rude state of agriculture in British Burmah requires much to be done to raise it to a level with that existing in most parts of India; but the principal product is rice, the cultivation of which the people understand, and even with their unskilful method the yield is abundant. During the past year about one million and a half of acres were under rice cultivation; the surplus produce exported amounted to 454,000 tons. The Agricultural Society is importing Carolina and Java seed paddy. If the cultivators can be induced to give to these varieties of the plant the care and additional labour which are required successfully to raise them in British Burmah, the value of the produce for foreign markets will double that of the existing grain. For the native plant, which yields abundantly with little labour, and in ordinary soil requires no manure beyond the straw ash now supplied for this plant, it is doubtful if any so-called improvement in tillage would materially increase the crop or permanently benefit the soil. The great majority of fields are now tilled go on for year after year yielding a plentiful crop of rice. The heavy

Rice cultivation.

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	1865	66,577	
MAULMAIN	1864	69,386	+ 963
	1865	70,349	
AKYAB	1864	15,512	— 522
	1865	14,990	

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annual rain, the rude ploughing, and the ash of the straw appear sufficient to restore what is taken from the soil by the yearly crop.

153. Mention has already been made of the cattle plague, and of the numbers of buffaloes and bullocks which have died from disease. This murrain seriously

Cattle plague.

affects agriculture. Large numbers of cattle are brought across from the Burmese Territory to make up the deficiency; but this is a slow and partial supply for an existing and urgent want. Arrangements have been made for instructing cattle-owners in a few preventive measures against the spread of disease, and to supply such remedies as are simple in their nature and readily procurable.

154. The next great product, the extension of which is so desirable as a supply for the foreign market, is cotton.

Cotton.

There has been a considerable decrease in the area of this cultivation consequent on the fall in price about the time of sowing in the autumn of 1865. The area of this cultivation in 1864-65 amounted to 18,000 acres, but in 1865-66 to only 12,000 acres: these numbers, however, do not include the cotton grown in hill plantations. In the district of Prome a considerable amount was grown in the hills, but this cannot in future be expected unless the price should be higher than at present. Experiments in raising cotton from acclimatized New Orleans seed have been continued, but the results are not encouraging.

155. One of the most valuable products of the country for the European market is sesamum seed. The climate of the upper portion of Pegu is peculiarly

Sesamum.

well suited to the plant. With the diminution of cotton the area of this cultivation has increased. In 1865-66 there were close upon 20,000 acres, besides what was grown in the hill plantations, being nearly double the amount of the previous year.

156. The cultivation of tobacco does not increase. What is required for home consumption by the people

Tobacco.

is imported both from Bengal and the Madras Coast. The land-owners find rice and sesamum more remunerative.

157. There is only one tea plantation in British Burmah; it is in the northern part of Arakan in the district of

Tea.

Akyab. The soil and climate have proved most favourable to the plant. The cultivation is being largely extended: the great difficulty is as regards labour, wages being considerably higher than in the neighbouring district of Chittagong.

158. Several families of Karen Mountaineers have settled down to agriculture in the plains of the Toungoo Dis-

Colony of Karen Mountaineers
in the lowlands of Toungoo.

trict. This colony is under the care of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mason, who for many years

have devoted themselves to the education, religious, moral, and social, of the Karen people in the Toungoo District. The colony consists of 67 families numbering 223 souls; they possess 69 head of cattle, 33 ploughs, and 18 carts, and in 1865 had 210 acres of land under rice cultivation, from which they obtained 7,000 baskets of rice. They also had 68 acres of land under cotton cultivation. This settlement of Karens in the plains advances them in the social scale, and relieves the hill tribes from the increasing difficulties arising from a superabundant population.

SECTION XVIII.—FORESTS.

159. The system under which the forests of British Burmah are worked, that is, made to yield to the market the timber which grows within them, has been described in former Reports. No alteration was made in that system during the year under review.

160. The quantity of teak timber brought down to the sea-ports from the forests in British Territory was as follows:—

			No. of Logs.
By Permit-holders	...	...	... 33,796
By Contractors under the Forest Department	...	...	... 14,164
Drift and other sources	...	...	... 4,894
			<hr/>
Total,			52,854
			<hr/>

The number of logs in the previous year was 25,509. In the Report for last year it was observed that the supply brought down by Permit-holders in 1865-66 would probably be larger. That anticipation has been abundantly fulfilled. The increase has arisen partly from timber being left in the forests in 1864-65 consequent on the early cessation of rain, and partly from a larger proportion of small logs than usual. An alteration made in 1864 as to the rates payable by Permit-holders on timber rendered it profitable to bring small logs to market.

161. The importation of teak timber from foreign territories was as follows:—

				Logs.
By the Salween	...	...	...	... 95,874
Do. Irrawaddy	...	...	...	... 21,734
Do. Sittang	...	...	...	... 8,774
				<hr/>
Total,				126,382

also 13,742 pieces of converted timber.

162. The usual forest operations were carried on during the year. These consist in preserving all trees from destructive agencies and in preparing selected trees for future felling by girdling them. Girdling was carried on in the following forest tracts:—

				No. of Trees.
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	... 9,706
Prome	...	...	...	... 2,000
Southern	...	...	...	... 3,736
Sittang	...	...	...	... 11,545
Salween	...	...	...	... 3,162
				<hr/>
Total,				30,148
				<hr/>

163. Surveys have been carried on to record the existing condition and value of forest tracts. A complete survey has also been made of the Toungoo forests in Tharrawaddy with the view of reserving them under the Rules framed in accordance with Act VII. of 1865.

Valuation Surveys.

164. Clearings have been made in the Tharrawaddy and Sittang Divisions with the view of forming plantations of young teak therein. About ninety acres have been cleared in each Division. Shan settlers have been engaged to work in the plantations.

Plantations.

165. The work of blasting rocks which obstructed streams in the Sittang and Tharrawaddy Divisions has been carried on. This completes the work of this nature projected for the present.

Removal of rocky barriers in streams.

Elephants purchased.

166. Sixteen elephants have been purchased and made over to contractors who work for the Forest Department.

167. Arrangements have been made for the future supply of sleepers for Indian Railways. These sleepers will be both of teak and pyee-ga-dan, or iron-wood.

Railway sleepers.

168. In the Upper Salween three forest tracts have been leased out for six years, the lessees having permission to girdle trees five feet in girth. In other tracts of the Salween permits to fell timber under the ordinary rules have been granted for various periods not exceeding three years. In the Sittang Division six forest tracts have been consigned to Permit-holders for three years and less.

Arrangements made for leasing and working various forest tracts.

169. The financial result of the year ending the 30th April 1866 is as follows, omitting

Financial result.

fractions :—

DISBURSEMENTS.

Forests.

		<i>Rupees.</i>
Conservancy and working	...	2,00,441
Establishment and direction	...	75,421
		<hr/> 2,75,862

TIMBER DEPOT.

Kado.

		<i>Rupees.</i>
Maintenance	...	21,297
Establishment and directions	...	14,904
		<hr/> 36,201

Total disbursements, Rs. ... 3,12,063

RECEIPTS.

Forests.

	<i>Rupees.</i>
Sale of timber	3,41,307
Permit fees	29,008
Price of timber to Permit-holders ...	1,73,843
Sundries and duty on British-grown timber	39,173
	<hr/> 5,83,431

TIMBER DEPOT.

Kado.

	<i>Rupees.</i>
Duty on foreign timber	3,47,317
Sale of drift timber and miscellaneous ...	67,591
	<hr/> 3,15,208
Total receipts, Rs. ...	<hr/> 3,98,629

The result of the year's operations is a net revenue of 'Rupees 5,86,562.

170. There is on hand a stock of timber valued at Rupees 50,000 and a quantity of sleepers not yet valued. Stock on hand. There was also at the close of the year a sum of Rupees 11,849 due for timber not yet collected.

171. The forest affairs have been administered during the year by Mr. H. Leeds with distinguished zeal and ability. He reports favourably upon the performance of their duty by all his subordinates, more particularly upon Lieutenant W. J. Seaton, the Deputy Conservator in the District of Amherst. Forest Officers.

172. In Arakan the only forest timber which is conserved is that called iron-wood; it is of special value for house posts and railway sleepers. Licences are granted for felling trees not less than four and a half feet in girth. A seigniorage of one rupee on each tree felled is paid by the license-holder. During the year 1865-66 there were issued 110 licences, under which 4,129 trees were felled. From these 22,409 railway sleepers were made and exported during the year. Arakan iron-wood.

SECTION XIX.—TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

173. The Topographical Survey of Pegu has been completed. The last portion of the map has been constructed under the superintendence of Captain W. H. Edgcome, Royal Engineers (Madras), and is now, it is believed, being engraved. Survey of Pegu finished.

174. The whole of the Tenasserim Division and one-half of Arakan still remain to be surveyed. It is of great importance that so necessary a work should be continued with as little delay as possible. Maps of Tenasserim and Arakan required.

SECTION XX.—VACCINATION.

175. The following Statement exhibits the result of vaccine operations during 1865-66 as compared with 1864-65:—

Statistics.

STATION.	SUCCESSFUL.		UNSUCCESSFUL.		TOTAL VACCINATED.		REMARKS.
	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	
Bangum ...	1,961	1,546	167	554	1,966	2,100	
Bamoin ...	...	1,900	...	80	...	1,908	
Prome ...	235	219	80	80	234	275	
Tsayetmyo ...	55	55	31	21	86	76	
Myinmying ...	265	265	68	74	277	342	
Heinadab ...	211	194	190	26	301	219	
Toungoo ...	172	...	80	...	254	...	
Mashunda ...	1,065	1,020	21	26	1,130	1,047	
Tavy ...	148	11	54	26	211	40	
Mergal ...	21	40	15	26	34	66	
Shayglea ...	260	801	88	73	445	801	* 250 cases recorded as unknown or failed to attend are included in the total of 5,053 in 1864-65.
Akyab ...	244	170	170	265	265	654	
Ramree ...	...	...	...	33	...	26	† 307 cases recorded as unknown, failed to attend, doubtful, &c., are included in the total of 7,413 in 1865-66.
Sadoway ...	...	8	...	18	...	26	
Total ...	2,908	5,849	591	1,057	5,053	7,413	

The Statement shows that 7,413 persons were vaccinated during the year under review against 5,053 the previous year, or an increase of 46.9 per cent.; of these 5,849, or 79 per cent., were successful cases. This is a high percentage, and is considered satisfactory. Doubtless there have been failures in many places, but it is believed a steady advance is being made towards diffusing the protective influence of vaccination.

SECTION XXL.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

176. The following Statement shows the statistics having reference to the Medical Institutions in the province during the year under review:—

Statistics of the year.

Number of Institutions.	Class of patient.	Number treated during the year.	Number of cures.	Number of deaths.	Amount raised by subscription and donation.	Amount of expenses borne by Government.	Amount paid to by getting patients.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13	In	2,905	7725	1022	6,125	10,000	12,000
	Out	12,304	2375	671			

176½. The financial condition of those most prominent for usefulness, *vis.*, at the three sea-port towns, is hereunder given for 1865-66 as compared with the previous year :—

	RANGOON.		MAULMAIN.		AKYAB.	
	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	5,999	5,730	5,232	10,760	3,281	3,660
Disbursements	3,653	5,544	2,831	11,373	7,423	7,099
	+ 1,947	+ 176	+ 2,441	— 617	— 3,002	— 3,434

177. There is a decline in the number of out-door patients in the Dispensary and Seamen's Hospital at Akyab, which Dr. Lees, the Civil Surgeon, attributes to an epidemic outbreak of cholera towards the close of the official year, which caused a large exodus of the floating population of the town; but a steady increase is apparent from the following Statement among the in-door and European patients. As regards the latter, the admissions would be greater in number were more hospital accommodation available. A new hospital building has been sanctioned for this station.

YEARS.	IN-DOOR PATIENTS.	
	Europeans.	Natives.
1863-64	66	344
1864-65	108	400
1865-66	119	414

Dr. Lees's Reports evince a high interest in all matters connected with his professional duties.

178. Under the management of Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon A. M. Bhattacharjee, L. R. S., the Rangoon Charitable Dispensary has increased in usefulness; it has been constantly supervised by Dr. Cowie, the Civil Surgeon. The patients have largely increased, and a considerable addition has been made in the receipts. The in-patients, who include both European and Asiatics, numbered 534 against 356 the year previous; of these 78, or 14 per cent., died. The out-patients were 5,315 in number against 3,973 last year, showing an increase of 1,342. No deaths occurred.

179. The Bassein Dispensary under Mr. Nisbet's care is a useful institution; it has been in operation nearly 16 months. In addition to Government aid,

Bassein Dispensary.

private contributions amounted to Rupees 832, receipts from paying patients Rupees 549, making a total of Rupees 1,381 derived from local sources. The total number of patients treated was 1,086, 67 per cent. of whom were discharged cured; 1 per cent. died. The total number of in-patients was 82, of whom 57 were discharged cured; 9 of the 82 died.

180. The Toungoo Civil Dispensary was opened on the 1st May 1865, and has continued during the year in successful operation under superintendence of

Toungoo Dispensary.

Dr. Kelly, 3rd Madras Light Infantry. The amount of voluntary subscriptions was Rupees 2,142, Rupees 316 of which were subscribed by the elders of the town. The number of out-patients was 2,352, 98 per cent. of whom were discharged cured; 46 per cent. died. Of the 242 in-patients 90 per cent. were discharged cured and 5.72 per cent. died. This dispensary has made a promising beginning, and, it is hoped, will continue to attract the confidence of the people.

181. Although no dispensaries yet exist at Prome or Myanounge, still aid is sought by the people from the Medical Officers stationed at those places.

Prome and Myanounge.

In Prome 36 in-patients were treated in a temporary building; 38 were discharged cured; three died. The out-patients were constantly visited at their own houses by Dr. Suffrein, the Civil Surgeon, who has exerted himself to gain the confidence of the people. At Myanounge the dispensary building is not yet finished: 362 cases are recorded to have been treated in a small temporary building.

182. The Thayetmyo Dispensary is expected shortly to be ready for the reception of patients. During the past year the out-patients who found relief numbered 727; in-patients 70. The dispensary is supported principally by

subscription from European military and civil residents of the station: some few of the Native inhabitants also subscribe.

183. The Maulmain General Hospital has been ably superintended by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. G. Marr.

Maulmain General Hospital.

The following Statement shows the admissions into the hospital for the past three years:—

YEARS.	EUROPEANS.	NATIVES.	
		In-patients.	Out-patients.
1863 	113	569	1,997
1864 	335	626	2,000
1865 	423	421	2,853

The proportion of death to total treated among the two classes of in-patients is 3·8 per cent. for the European, and 20·04 for the Natives. Of the number of out-patients treated, *vis.*, 2,860, 99·08 per cent. were discharged cured; 0·04 died.

The state of the finances of this institution is good; it has Rupees 4,280 to its credit on the treasury.

184. At Mergui 849 persons were treated as out-patients, of whom 84 per cent. were discharged cured. There were no deaths: 89 per cent. of the 135 in-patients were cured, two of whom died. The dispensary has been actively managed by Dr. Donnelly, to whom it owes much.

185. At Tavoy there were 2,169 out-patients treated, of whom 97 per cent. were cured; 0·41 died: 93 per cent. of the 112 in-patients were discharged cured; five out of that number died.

186. There were 215 in-patients treated in the Shoaygheen Dispensary, of whom 91 per cent. were cured; 5 per cent died. Of the out-patients 1,240 were treated; 99 per cent. were cured; none died.

187. In order to extend as far as possible the benefit of European medicine throughout the country where dispensaries cannot be established, medicines of a simple kind have been distributed to European Missionaries stationed at remote places in the interior. These gentlemen readily undertook to dispense medicine to the indigent poor in the neighbourhood requiring simple treatment. They have reported on the results, which are satisfactory.

Concluding remarks.

SECTION XXII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

188. With the exception of the town of Akyab, the state of the public health both in the towns and the country generally during the past year has been on the whole good.

189. Dr. Lees, the Civil Surgeon, in an able Report has set forth the existing sanitary wants of the town of Akyab, and observes that during the year conservancy has received great attention from the local authorities; consequently, the general health of that town has materially improved. This is especially the case in the more thickly populated quarters. The means at disposal for keeping the town clean are scanty, but they have been made the most of. In spite, however, of the increased vigilance on the part of the local authorities respecting sanitation, cholera broke out epidemically in the town and among the shipping in the month of March 1866, and continued for some two or three months. The deaths amounted to upwards of 300, but were confined chiefly to the coolies employed on the tidal creeks. The epidemic, besides destroying life, depressed trade by driving away many of the immigrant coolies.

190. Fever is reported to have been unusually prevalent at Kyook Phyou and Sandoway. The health of the town of Sandoway is said to have been excellent.

Kyook Phyou and Sandoway.

The proportion of death to total treated among the two classes of in-patients is 3·8 per cent. for the European, and 20·04 for the Natives. Of the number of out-patients treated, *vis.*, 2,860, 99·02 per cent. were discharged cured; 0·04 died.

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Akyab.

190. Fever is reported to have been unusually prevalent at Kyauk Phyoo during the past year. The health of the town of Sandoway is said to have been excellent.

Kyauk Phyoo and Sandoway.

191. In a town so extensive as Rangoon and with inadequate funds it is not wonderful that in certain places defective sanitary arrangements should exist.

Rangoon.

Dr. Cowie, the Civil Surgeon, in a very interesting Report has pointed out the sanitary wants of those localities and what is required to supply them. He notes that impure drinking water generally, and in the crowded bazars inhabited by the Natives of India impure air, perniciously affect the public health of the town. The food sold in the bazar requires frequent inspection, and the prompt removal daily of refuse matter is also imperatively called for. Notwithstanding these defects in sanitation, no epidemic outbreak visited Rangoon during the year, and the general health has been good. But this exemption from epidemic disease cannot continue much longer unless sanitary measures are adopted on a fixed plan. The great want for the principal sea-port towns in British Burmah is a municipality at each, supported by the principal inhabitants and with double the annual income now at command. Without these measures sanitary reform is impossible.

192. Sanitary arrangements in the town of Bassein have been carefully attended to. The general health has been good.

Bassein.

193. Prome from its position must long remain an unhealthy town. During the rainy season a great portion of it becomes a morass productive of

Prome.

diseases of a miasmatic and zymotic origin. Every attention is paid by the local authorities to conservancy, and the health of the town has during the year been good. No epidemic appeared.

194. Dr. Miller, the Medical Officer in charge at Thayetmyo, observes that, in spite of defects in the drainage of the town, the station has been healthy.

Thayetmyo.

195. Small-pox in a mild form broke out epidemically at Myanong in May and June 1865, but only 11 of the number attacked died. This is slight

Myanong.

compared with the mortality last year, when out of 1,984 children 179 deaths took place.

196. Dr. Marr, Civil Surgeon of Maulmain, in an elaborate and well-arranged Report has set forth the points wherein sanitation in that town is defective,

Maulmain.

and has suggested the means necessary to improve it. He states that the marked improvement in the public health during the year under review has been a matter of general comment, and is due in a great measure to the practical application by the local authorities of the principles of sanitation. Cholera and small-pox prevailed sporadically during February and March, regarding which Dr. Marr writes as follows:—

“Neither of these diseases has been so malignant or so wide-spread as they were last year, and their combined casualties have not, I believe, exceeded two per thousand of the population. To the improved sanitary condition of the town and the precautions taken at the commencement of the outbreak, both with regard to increased cleanliness and the distribution of medicines among the people, is to be ascribed this immunity from cholera in an epidemic form, and to the active exertions of our vaccinators in spreading the protective influence of the

virus amongst the people is to be imputed the mild and comparatively harmless visitation of small-pox."

197. Shoaygheen, a feverish locality, has not been unusually unhealthy during the past year; 12 hopeless cases of cholera were brought into the town for treatment, which ended fatally. In other respects the health of the town was good. Conservancy is well looked after.

Shoaygheen.

198. The health of the towns of Mergui and Tavoy has been good. The Deputy Commissioners give due attention to conservancy matters.

Mergui and Tavoy.

199. At the sea-port towns the Civil Surgeon of the district has since the close of the year been appointed Health Officer.

Health Officers.

200. A daily registration of births and deaths has been in operation during the past year. At present it is in force only in the chief towns of the province, but it is intended gradually to extend it to all towns and villages. The system is carried on by a paid Native agency, whose proceedings are closely supervised by the District or Magisterial Officers. The registers are periodically submitted for the inspection and remark of the Medical Officer. The machinery is doubtless rude and the Returns often incorrect, but the system has one feature of good in it, which is, that it is free from the imputation of being an engine of oppression or annoyance to the people. It is believed the results as below given present a fair approximation to the truth:—

Number of towns.	Population. Number of souls.	Males.		Females.	Total.	Ratio to per thousand of population.
16	280,191	Births.	4,532	3,897	8,429	30.44
		Deaths.	4,405	3,273	7,678	27.40
	Difference	.....	+ 227	+ 624	+ 851	+ 304

SECTION XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

201. The Geological Survey of the province has been continued under Mr. W. Theobald. The country surveyed during the year was to the eastward of the Irrawaddy in the district of Prome.

Geological Survey.

202. The objects of economic value observed were coarse sand stones useful for building purposes, limestone very sparingly, and iron ore of an excellent

Objects of economic value observed.

quality in great abundance. On the latter Mr. Theobald observes as follows:—

"It everywhere occupies the same position as a surface deposit, and was formerly used as a source of the metal by the Burmese; but I could detect no furnaces now in operation, or hear of any having been so within the memory of the present generation. The ore is brown hematite, or an argillaceous hydrated peroxide, in the form of hollow concretions, rhomboidal masses, or irregular veins in sandstones. The ore is the invariable associate of the undisturbed deposits containing the fossil trees; the ore invariably accompanying the other, and is the result of the concretionary segregation of the metallic oxide from the earthy materials it was associated with, clay and sand, before their ultimate consolidation into sandstone. At the village of Kinngale, about nine miles east of Thayetmyo, the remains are visible of numerous furnaces of somewhat different construction from that usually seen in India. The Kiungale furnaces were excavated out of the stiff clay bank of the stream, so as to be very conveniently charged from above, and were about four feet by three with gradually tapering sides. From these dimensions it is certain that a powerful blast must have been used, and the manufacture was probably a flourishing one till superseded by the introduction of cheaper English iron. I could gain no information respecting the workings, neither are any such carried on anywhere at present as far as I could learn."

203. Several brine springs were noticed by Mr. Theobald, but he observes that for economic purposes they are scarcely worth recording. One hot spring was met with in the Boollay nullah having a temperature of about 110° Fahrenheit.

Of petroleum no certain indications were found.

204. During the year the Burmese Government issued a silver coin intended to be of the same weight and assay value as the British Indian Rupee. The Mint for coining these pieces was procured from England. It does not appear that these coins have yet become current beyond the city of Mandalay. This is the first instance of a coin for currency being issued by the Burmese Government.

205. For small change the ordinary practice in the daily markets of Burmah Proper is to make use of pieces of lead cut from a large lump, weighed and delivered as required. But piece from the British Territory is being gradually introduced by people who come to Pegu for work and carry back copper coins, the convenience of which the people of the Burmese Territory have learned to appreciate.

206. A survey of the Rangoon River from the mouth to the upper end of the port limits has been made by Mr. W. Pearson. An inspection was also made of the Hastings Shoal, which forms an obstruction about 2½ miles below the town. This duty was performed by Mr. Hugh Leonard, C. E., whose final Report has been delayed for want of further information to be furnished by Mr. Pearson.

207. During the past year the following Officers passed the Judicial examination prescribed for Junior Officers in the Commission :—

Examinations.

For the higher standard.

Lieutenant W. G. Hughes, Assistant Commissioner.

For the lower standard.

Captain A. R. McMahon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Lieutenant H. R. Spearman, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. T. W. Hunt, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. E. Richardson, ditto. ditto.

208. The Chief Commissioner regrets to record the death of Mr. H. B. Saunders, Government Pleader at Maulmain, also of Mr. F. Barlow, Civil Surgeon at Prome.

Death of Mr. Saunders, Government Pleader at Maulmain, and Mr. Barlow Civil Surgeon at Prome.

SECTION XXIV.—CONCLUSION.

209. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his grateful sense of the efficient aid which he has received from his Secretaries, Major H. Nelson Davies and Captain C. P. Hildebrand, and from the Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, Major W. S. Oliphant, Royal Engineer Corps.

To the Accountant General, Mr. H. A. Mangles, c. s., he is under much obligation for the order which has been established in the department that Officer presides over.

The Chief Commissioner likewise desires to record his sense of the services of the following Officers :—

RECORDERS.

J. Pitt Kennedy, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. J. Coryton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

W. H. Clarke, Esq., L. L. D., Barrister-at-Law.

COMMISSIONERS.

Colonel G. Verner.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Brown, Officiating.

Major R. D. Arslagh.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J. Stevenson, Officiating.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Major G. Faithfull.

Captain W. P. Harrison.

Do. F. W. Ripley.

T. J. Fallon, Esq.

Do. E. J. Spilsbury.

Captain C. W. Street.

Captain M. B. S. Lloyd.

Do. A. R. McMahon, Officiating.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Ryan.

Lieutenant W. C. Plant, do.

T. Shepherd, Esq.

Captain C. E. Watson, do.

H. W. Beddy, Esq.

Do. W. W. Pemberton, do.

Captain H. A. Browne.

J. Treacy, Esq., do.

W. DeCeurey Ireland, Esq., Officiating.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Lieutenant C. A. Stroker.	Captain C. O'L. Prendergast.
Captain W. Munro.	D. F. Lonsdale, Esq.
Lieutenant W. G. Hughes.	C. Phillips, Esq.
G. E. Barr, Esq.	J. Hind, Esq.
Lieutenant H. B. Spearman.	Lieutenant R. St. A. St. John.
C. D. Lloyd, Esq.	

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

E. Ahren, Esq.	Moung Oou.
T. W. Hunt, Esq.	R. McLeod, Esq.
J. Savage, Esq.	Moung Na Gan.
E. Richardson, Esq.	

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Captain G. E. Fryer.

REGISTRARS, SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

G. Hough, Esq.	J. K. Macrae, Esq.
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INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

C. Planck, Esq.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

Captain H. T. Duncan.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

Captain J. Duval.	Lieutenant A. Cook.
Major T. C. Hamilton.	J. Davis, Esq.
P. B. Doyle, Esq.	Lieutenant F. R. Litchfield.
Lieutenant C. A. Munro.	Lieutenant R. Houghton.
Captain J. C. Middleton.	J. H. Lawrence, Esq.
Major C. G. H. Coote.	G. D. Anderson, Esq.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

Lieutenant M. C. Poole.	Lieutenant J. W. W. Costley.
W. H. Pattisson, Esq.	Lieutenant Q. S. A. Jamieson.
B. H. Davidson, Esq.	Lieutenant M. Furlong.
C. Gay, Esq.	J. Reid, Esq., Officiating.
Lieutenant L. B. Bance, Officiating.	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

H. Leeds, Esq.

DEPUTY CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS.

Lieutenant W. J. Seaton.	James Barker, Esq.
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AGENT TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AT MANDALAY.

Captain E. B. Shaden.

GOVERNMENT PLEADER.

Donald Macleod, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

A. J. Cowie, Esq.

Dr. G. E. Marr.

Dr. L. H. Lees.

Dr. J. M. Donnelly.

A. C. Nisbett, Esq.

C. E. Fyster, Esq.

B. J. Suffroin, Esq.

P. J. Paul, Esq.

MASTER ATTENDANTS.

Captain Harold Lewis.

Captain W. Porter.

A. J. Dodd, Esq.

G. F. Wells, Esq.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

R. S. Edwards, Esq.

W. Twemlow, Esq.

C. J. Brown, Esq.

A.

STATEMENT of the Area, Population, Cultivation, and Imperial Revenue of British Burmah for the year 1865-66.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
DIVISIONS.	Area in square miles.	Population Number of souls.	Number of townships.	Area of cultivation.	Land revenue.	Capitation tax and land assessment in Rs.	Customs, including dues, contributions, &c.	Fisheries.	Abkaries, including opium.	Miscellaneous taxes and receipts.	Total of Imperial revenue.	Grand total of revenue.	REMARKS.
				<i>Area.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Arakan	18,690	62,040	16	<i>Calculated</i>	7,79,160	4,80,000	8,79,735	11,400	1,30,465	1,00,000	12,74,365	.....
Pegu	33,440	1,601,313	70	1,317,000	14,97,000	12,00,000	14,10,745	4,00,000	4,14,400	4,20,000	37,30,220	.....
Tanasserim	38,000	642,000	31		4,87,000	2,00,100	1,20,540	70,000	2,94,907	4,20,000	14,14,000	.....
Total	90,070	2,273,040	196	1,817,000	28,04,000	21,02,010	10,10,735	5,20,404	6,40,000	7,70,000	7,00,00,000	.....	* This includes Rupees 2,00,100 on account of forests.

STATEMENT of Local Taxes for 1865-66 not included in the above.

DIVISIONS.	Port Dues.	Municipal.	Road.	Police.	Rent on town lots.	Sale of town lands.	5 per cent. cess for local purposes.	Miscellaneous.	Total of local funds.	Grand total.	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Arakan	30,000	20,000	0,000	0,000	222	879	37,707	.....	1,02,316	.....
Pegu	1,32,313	1,40,000	60,176	0,000	37,747	1,03,901	67,100	.....	6,11,839	.....
Tanasserim	62,905	70,000	10,000	700	60	85	24,325	.....	1,60,781	.....
Total	2,07,940	2,32,000	70,176	11,107	38,038	1,04,945	1,00,719	.....	8,74,476	1,06,07,799	

B.

STATEMENT of actual Receipts and Disbursements in British Burmah during the year 1865-66.

No.	RECEIPTS.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue ...	56,13,908	52,77,633	...	3,36,335	2	Interest on Service Funds ...	837	10,304	9,467	.....
III.	Forests ...	9,34,070	8,98,040	...	36,030	3	Allowances, Refunds, & Drawbacks ...	67,800	2,00,375	1,32,575	.....
IV.	Abkaree ...	9,97,405	9,71,398	...	26,017	4	Land Revenue ...	9,30,570	7,36,311	...	1,44,259
V.	Income Tax ...	1,21,276	44,261	...	77,015	5	Forests ...	2,57,435	3,12,667	55,232	.....
VI.	Customs ...	20,53,242	19,12,711	...	1,40,531	6	Abkaree ...	1,05,239	64,106	...	41,133
VII.	Salt ...	85,835	56,583	...	29,252	7	Income Tax ...	4,290	2,035	...	2,255
IX.	Stamps ...	3,48,690	3,70,228	21,538	...	8	Customs ...	1,24,471	1,24,341	...	130
XIII.	Law and Justice ...	2,31,348	2,14,998	...	16,350	9	Salt ...	3,478	4,273	795	.....
XIV.	Police ...	11,896	1,09,986	98,090	...	11	Stamps ...	10,464	9,300	...	1,164
XV.	Marine ...	2,73,750	33,390	...	2,40,360	12	Mint ...	2,037	.....	...	2,037
XVI.	Education ...	2,462	2,472	10	...	16	Administration & Public Department ...	1,20,753	2,03,463	1,82,705	.....
XVII.	Interest ...	3,947	4,501	554	...	17	Law and Justice ...	6,36,483	2,21,920	...	14,564
XVIII.	Miscellaneous ...	23,766	20,706	...	3,060	18	Police ...	11,02,730	12,35,379	1,32,649	.....
		1,04,00,337	99,10,823	1,20,490	8,97,091	19	Marine ...	2,40,998	1,33,463	...	1,07,535
	Deduct—					20	Education, Science, and Art ...	54,393	94,225	39,832	.....
	Amount collected in 1864-65, but refunded in 1865-66 ...	1,52,018	.....	...	1,52,018	21	Ecclesiastical ...	36,180	36,033	147	.....
		1,05,48,319	.....	...	7,45,073	22	Medical ...	53,203	72,739	19,536	.....
	Deduct—					23	Stationery and Printing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Increase in 1865-66 ...	.....	.....	...	1,30,490	24	Political Agencies ...	43,701	58,713	15,012	.....
						25	Miscellaneous services ...	13,346	24,007	10,661	.....
						27	Superannuations, &c. ...	58,464	30,345	...	28,119
	Total ...	1,05,48,319	Not Decrease ...	6,21,490			Total ...	25,71,340	41,02,161	15,30,821	15,30,821
	Port & River receipts ...	2,24,727	2,20,000	1,32,497	...		Port & River charges ...	5,50,000	7,20,477	1,70,477	.....